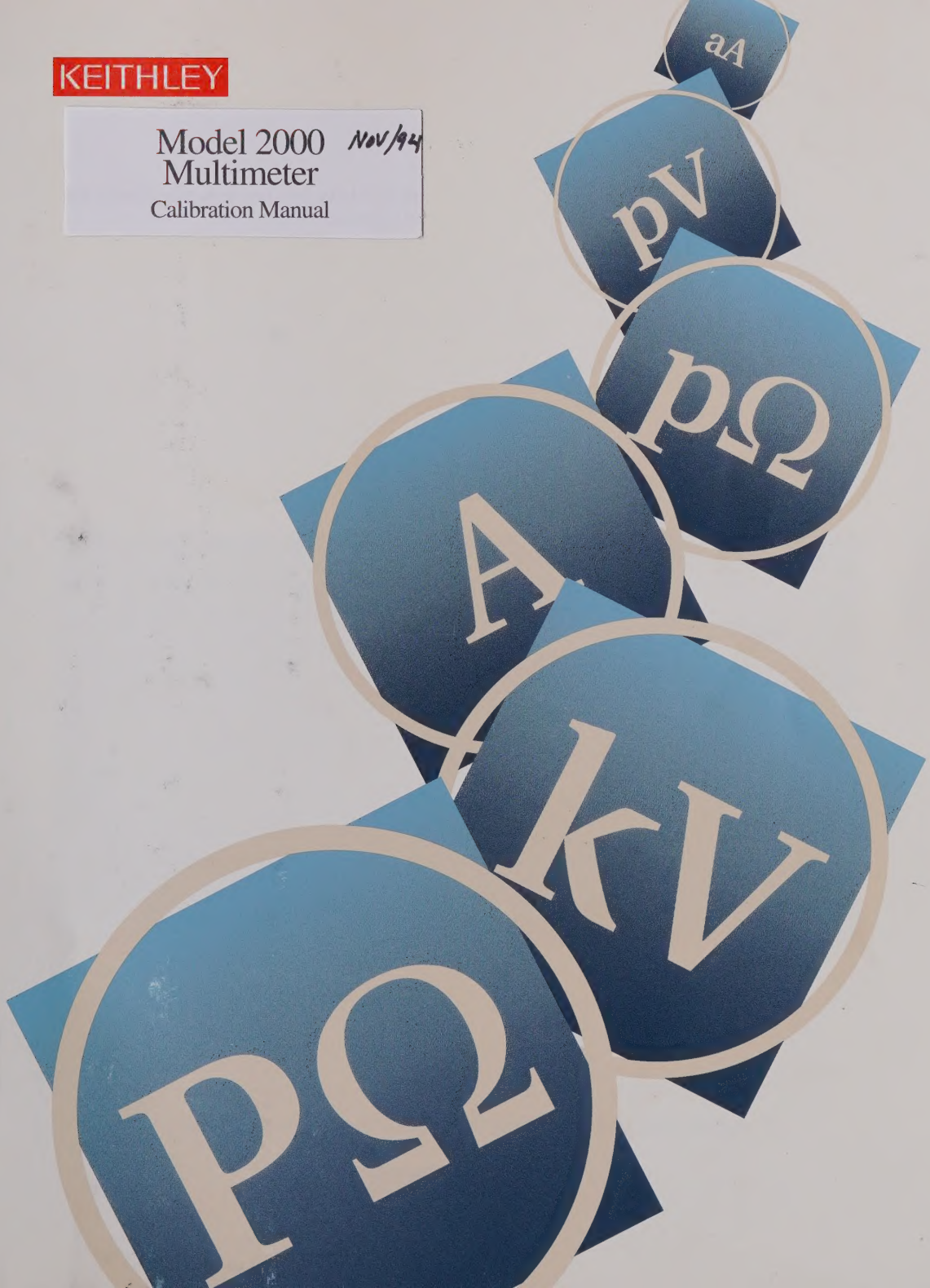
KEITHLEY

Model 2000 Multimeter

NOV/94

Calibration Manual



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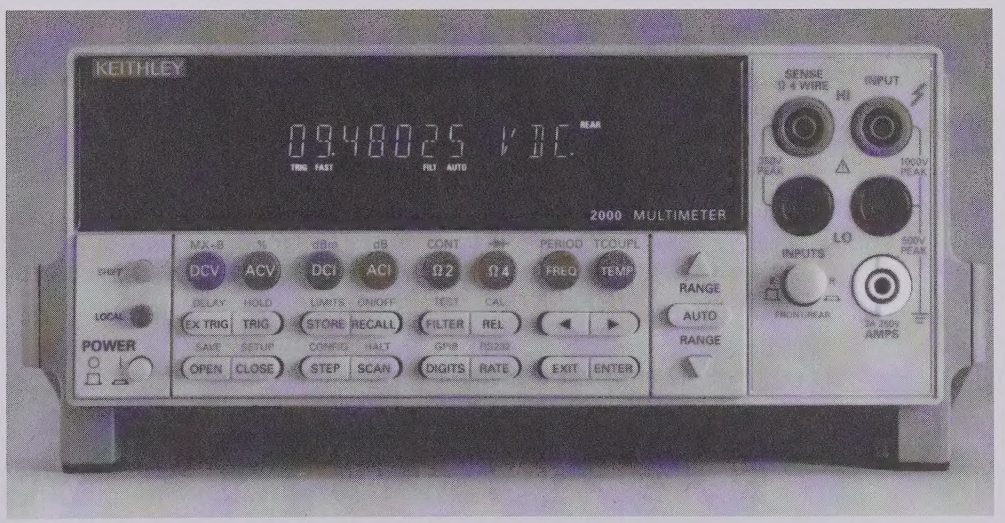

Contains Performance Verification and Calibration Information

KEITHLEY

Warranty

Keithley Instruments, Inc. warrants this product to be free from defects in material and workmanship for a period of 3 years from date of shipment.

Keithley Instruments, Inc. warrants the following items for 90 days from the date of shipment: probes, cables, rechargeable batteries, diskettes, and documentation.

During the warranty period, we will, at our option, either repair or replace any product that proves to be defective.

To exercise this warranty, write or call your local Keithley representative, or contact Keithley headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio. You will be given prompt assistance and return instructions. Send the product, transportation prepaid, to the indicated service facility. Repairs will be made and the product returned, transportation prepaid. Repaired or replaced products are warranted for the balance of the original warranty period, or at least 90 days.

Limitation of Warranty

This warranty does not apply to defects resulting from product modification without Keithley's express written consent, or misuse of any product or part. This warranty also does not apply to fuses, software, non-rechargeable batteries, damage from battery leakage, or problems arising from normal wear or failure to follow instructions.

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Model 2000 Multimeter
Calibration Manual

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Manual Print History

The print history shown below lists the printing dates of all Revisions and Addenda created for this manual. The Revision Level letter increases alphabetically as the manual undergoes subsequent updates. Addenda, which are released between Revisions, contain important change information that the user should incorporate immediately into the manual. Addenda are numbered sequentially. When a new Revision is created, all Addenda associated with the previous Revision of the manual are incorporated into the new Revision of the manual. Each new Revision includes a revised copy of this print history page.

Revision A (Document Number 2000-905-01) .....November 1994

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Safety Precautions

The following safety precautions should be observed before using this product and any associated instrumentation. Although some instruments and accessories would normally be used with non-hazardous voltages, there are situations where hazardous conditions may be present.

This product is intended for use by qualified personnel who recognize shock hazards and are familiar with the safety precautions required to avoid possible injury. Read the operating information carefully before using the product.

Exercise extreme caution when a shock hazard is present. Lethal voltage may be present on cable connector jacks or test fixtures. The American National Standards Institute (ANSI) states that a shock hazard exists when voltage levels greater than 30V RMS, 42.4V peak, or 60VDC are present. **A good safety practice is to expect that hazardous voltage is present in any unknown circuit before measuring.**

Before operating an instrument, make sure the line cord is connected to a properly grounded power receptacle. Inspect the connecting cables, test leads, and jumpers for possible wear, cracks, or breaks before each use.

For maximum safety, do not touch the product, test cables, or any other instruments while power is applied to the circuit under test. ALWAYS remove power from the entire test system and discharge any capacitors before: connecting or disconnecting cables or jumpers, installing or removing switching cards, or making internal changes, such as installing or removing jumpers.

Do not touch any object that could provide a current path to the common side of the circuit under test or power line (earth) ground. Always make measurements with dry hands while standing on a dry, insulated surface capable of withstanding the voltage being measured.

Do not exceed the maximum signal levels of the instruments and accessories, as defined in the specifications and operating information, and as shown on the instrument or test fixture rear panel, or switching card.

Do not connect switching cards directly to unlimited power circuits. They are intended to be used with impedance limited sources. NEVER connect switching cards directly to AC main. When connecting sources to switching cards, install protective devices to limit fault current and voltage to the card.

When fuses are used in a product, replace with same type and rating for continued protection against fire hazard.

Chassis connections must only be used as shield connections for measuring circuits, NOT as safety earth ground connections.

If you are using a test fixture, keep the lid closed while power is applied to the device under test. Safe operation requires the use of a lid interlock.

If a ⏚ screw is present, connect it to safety earth ground using #18 AWG or larger wire.

The ⚡ symbol on an instrument or accessory indicates that 1000V or more may be present on the terminals. Refer to the product manual for detailed operating information.

Instrumentation and accessories should not be connected to humans.

Maintenance should be performed by qualified service personnel. Before performing any maintenance, disconnect the line cord and all test cables.

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1
Performance Verification

Introduction

Use the procedures in this section to verify that the Model 2000 Multimeter accuracy is within the limits stated in the instrument's one-year accuracy specifications. You can perform verification procedures:

- When you first receive the instrument to make sure that it was not damaged during shipment, and that the unit meets factory specifications.
- When a question exists about the instrument's accuracy.
- Following calibration.

WARNING ***The information in this section is intended only for qualified service personnel. Do not attempt these procedures unless you are qualified to do so.***

NOTE *If the instrument is still under warranty and its performance is outside specified limits, contact your Keithley representative or the factory to determine the correct course of action.*

This section includes the following information:

- **Verification test requirements:** Explains the test requirements.
- **Performing the verification procedures:** Provides general information about the test procedures.
- **Verifying DC voltage:** Provides the procedure to verify that the instrument meets its DC voltage accuracy specifications.
- **Verifying AC voltage:** Provides the procedure to verify AC voltage measurement accuracy.
- **Verifying DC current:** Outlines the procedure to test DC current measurement accuracy.
- **Verifying AC current:** Provides the procedure to verify AC current measurement accuracy.
- **Verifying resistance:** Provides the procedure to test resistance measurement accuracy.

Verification test requirements

Be sure that you perform the verification tests:

- Under the proper environmental conditions.
- After the specified warm-up period.
- Using the correct line voltage.
- Using the proper calibration equipment.
- Using the specified reading limits.

Environmental conditions

Conduct your performance verification procedures in a test environment that has:

- An ambient temperature of 18-28°C (65-82°F).
- A relative humidity of less than 80% unless otherwise noted.

Line power

The Model 2000 Multimeter requires a line voltage of 100V/120V/220V/240V, ±10% and a line frequency of 45Hz to 66Hz, or 360Hz to 440Hz.

Warm-up period

Allow the Model 2000 Multimeter to warm up for at least one hour before conducting the verification procedures.

If the instrument has been subjected to temperature extremes (those outside the ranges stated above), allow additional time for the instrument's internal temperature to stabilize. Typically, allow one extra hour to stabilize a unit that is 10°C (18°F) outside the specified temperature range.

Also, allow the test equipment to warm up for the minimum time specified by the manufacturer.

Recommended test equipment

Table 1-1 summarizes recommended verification equipment. Use the Fluke Model 5700A Calibrator (or the equivalent) to verify Model 2000 Multimeter measurement accuracy.

You can use alternate equipment as long as that equipment has specifications at least as good as those listed in Table 1-1. Keep in mind, however, that the calibrator will add to the uncertainty of each measurement. Table 1-1 lists the uncertainties of the recommended Fluke 5700A at each source value.

Table 1-1
Recommended verification equipment

Fluke 5700A Calibrator:				
DC voltage	**AC voltage (1kHz, 50kHz)***	**DC current**	**AC current (1kHz)**	**Resistance**
100mV: ±14ppm 1.0V: ±7ppm 10V: ±5ppm 100V: ±7ppm 1000V: ±9ppm	100mV: ±200ppm 1.0V: ±82ppm 10V: ±82ppm 100V: ±90ppm 700V: ±85ppm	10mA: ±60ppm 100mA: ±70ppm 1A: ±110ppm 2.2A: ±94ppm	1A: ±690ppm 2.2A: ±682ppm	100Ω: ±17ppm 1kΩ: ±12ppm 10kΩ: ±11ppm 100kΩ: ±13ppm 1MΩ: ±18ppm 10MΩ: ±37ppm 100MΩ: ±120ppm
Fluke 5725A Amplifier: AC Voltage, 50kHz: 700V, ±375ppm				

*1kHz specifications shown. 5725A amplifier required to source 700V @ 50kHz.
90-day, 23°C ±5°C specifications shown.

NOTE: The Fluke 5725A amplifier is necessary only if you wish to verify the 750V AC range at 50kHz. Verification at 220V, 50kHz using only the 5700A calibrator is adequate for most applications.

Verification limits

The verification limits stated in this section have been calculated using only the Model 2000 one-year accuracy specifications, and they do not include test equipment uncertainty. If a particular measurement falls slightly outside the allowable range, recalculate new limits based on both Model 2000 specifications and pertinent calibration equipment specifications.

Example reading limit calculation

The following is an example of how reading limits have been calculated:

Assume you are testing the 10V DC range using a 10V input value. Using the Model 2000 one-year accuracy specification for 10V DC of ± (30ppm of reading + 5ppm of range), the calculated limits are:

Reading limits = 10V ± [(10V × 30ppm) + (10V × 5ppm)]
Reading limits = 10V ± (.0003 + .00005)
Reading limits = 10V ± .00035V
Reading limits = 9.99965V to 10.00035V

Restoring factory defaults

Before performing the verification procedures, restore the instrument to its factory defaults as follows:

1. Press SHIFT and then SETUP. The instrument will display the following prompt:

   RESTORE: FACT

NOTE *Pressing either range key toggles the RESTORE selection between USER and FACT.*

2. Restore the factory default conditions by pressing ENTER.
3. Factory defaults will be set as follows:

   Speed: medium
   Filter: 10 readings

Performing the verification test procedures

Test summary

Verification test procedures include:

- DC volts
- AC volts
- DC current
- AC current
- Resistance

If the Model 2000 is not within specifications and not under warranty, see the calibration procedures in Section 2.

Test considerations

When performing the verification procedures:

- Be sure to restore factory defaults as outlined above.
- Make sure that the equipment is properly warmed up and connected to the front panel input jacks. Also make sure that the front panel input jacks are selected with the INPUTS switch.
- Do not use autoranging for any verification tests because autorange hysteresis may cause the Model 2000 to be on an incorrect range. For each test signal, you must manually set the correct range for the Model 2000 using the range keys.
- Make sure the calibrator is in operate before you verify each measurement.
- Always let the source signal settle before taking a reading.
- Do not connect test equipment to the Model 2000 through a scanner or other switching equipment.

WARNING ***The maximum common-mode voltage (voltage between INPUT LO and chassis ground is 500 V peak. Exceeding this value may cause a breakdown in insulation, creating a shock hazard. Some of the procedures in this section may expose you to dangerous voltages. Use standard safety precautions when such dangerous voltages are encountered to avoid personal injury caused by electric shock.***

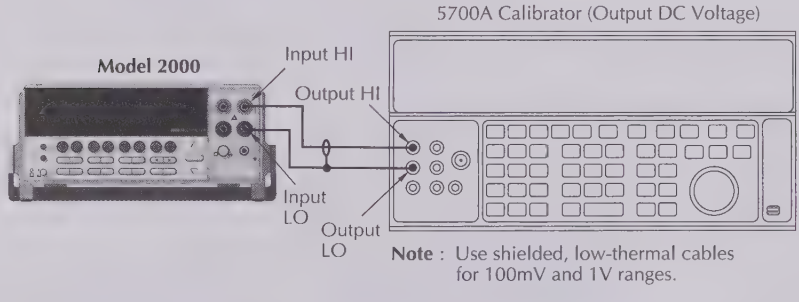
Verifying DC voltage

Check DC voltage accuracy by applying accurate DC voltages from the calibrator to the Model 2000 INPUT jacks and verifying that the display reads within specified limits. Follow these steps to verify the DC voltage:

1. Connect the Model 2000 HI and LO INPUT jacks to the DC voltage calibrator as shown in Figure 1-1.

NOTE *Use shielded, low-thermal connections when testing the 100mV and 1V ranges to avoid errors caused by noise or thermal effects. Connect the shield to the calibrator's output LO terminal.*

Figure 1-1
Connections for DC volts verification



2. Select the DC volts function by pressing the DCV key, and set the Model 2000 to the 100mV range.
3. Set the calibrator output to 0.00000mV DC, and allow the reading to settle.
4. Enable the Model 2000 REL mode. Leave REL enabled for the remainder of the DC volts verification tests.
5. Source positive and negative full-scale voltages for each of the ranges listed in Table 1-2. For each voltage setting, be sure that the reading is within stated limits.

Table 1-2
DCV reading limits

DCV Range	Applied DC voltage*	Reading limit (1 year, 18°C-28°C)
100mV	100.0000mV	99.9915 to 100.0085mV
1V	1.000000V	0.999963 to 1.000037V
10V	10.00000V	9.99965 to 10.00035V
100V	100.0000V	99.9949 to 100.0051V
1000V	1000.000V	999.939 to 1000.061V

* Source positive and negative values for each range.

Verifying AC voltage

Check AC voltage accuracy by applying accurate AC voltages at specific frequencies from the calibrator to the Model 2000 inputs and verifying that the display reads within specified limits.

CAUTION ***Do not exceed 1000 V peak between INPUT HI and INPUT LO, or 8 $\times 10^7$ V•Hz input, because instrument damage may occur.***

Follow these steps to verify AC voltage accuracy:

1. Connect the Model 2000 HI and LO INPUT jacks to the AC voltage calibrator as shown in Figure 1-2.

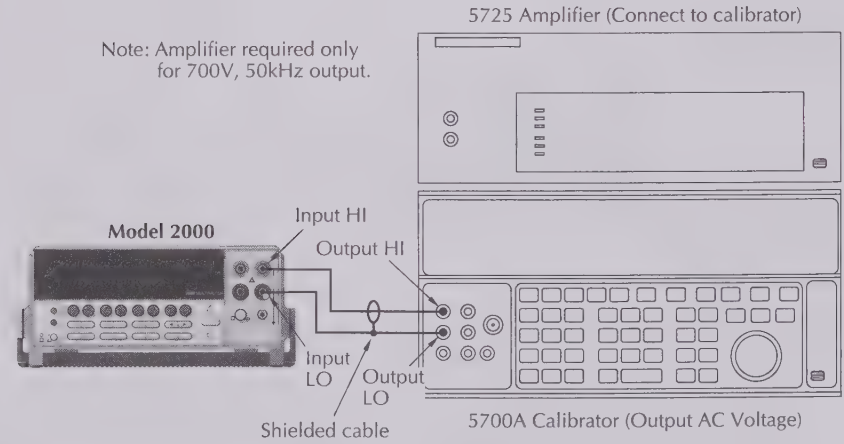


Figure 1-2
Connections for AC volts verification

2. Select the AC volts function by pressing the ACV key.
3. Set the Model 2000 for the 100mV range; make sure that REL is disabled.
4. Source 1kHz and 50kHz AC voltages for each of the ranges summarized in Table 1-3, and make sure that the respective Model 2000 readings fall within stated limits.

Table 1-3
ACV reading limits

ACV Range	Applied AC voltage	Reading limits (1 year, 18°C-28°C)	
		1kHz	50kHz
100mV	100.0000mV	99.9100 to 100.0900mV	99.8300 to 100.1700mV
1V	1.000000V	0.999100 to 1.000900V	0.998300 to 1.001700V
10V	10.00000V	9.99100 to 10.00900V	9.98300 to 10.01700V
100V	100.0000V	99.9100 to 100.0900V	99.8300 to 100.1700V
750V	700.000V*	699.355 to 700.645V	698.785 to 701.215V

*If the 5725A amplifier is not available, change the 700V @ 50kHz step to 220V @ 50kHz. (Reading limits for 220V @ 50kHz = 219.361 to 220.639V.)

Verifying DC current

Check DC current accuracy by applying accurate DC currents from the calibrator to the AMPS input of the Model 2000 and verifying that the display reads within specified limits. Follow these steps to verify DC current accuracy:

1. Connect the Model 2000 AMPS and INPUT LO jacks to the calibrator as shown in Figure 1-3.
2. Select the DC current measurement function by pressing the DCI key.
3. Set the Model 2000 for the 10mA range.
4. Source positive and negative full-scale currents for each of the ranges listed in Table 1-4, and verify that the readings for each range are within stated limits.

Figure 1-3
Connections for DC current verification

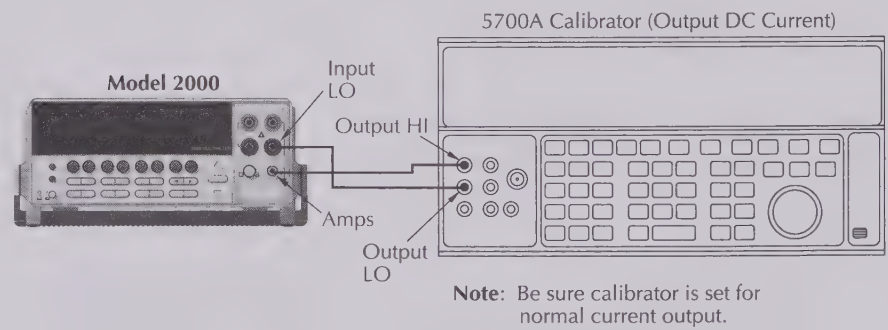


Table 1-4
DCI limits

DCI Range	Applied DC current*	Reading limits (1 year, 18°C-28°C)
10mA	10.0000mA	9.99460 to 10.00540mA
100mA	100.0000mA	99.9100 to 100.0900mA
1A	1.000000A	0.999160 to 1.000840A
3A	2.20000A	2.19732 to 2.20268A

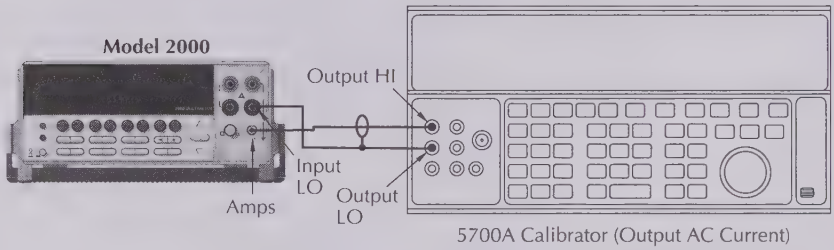
* Source positive and negative currents with values shown.

Verifying AC current

Check AC current accuracy by applying accurate AC current at specific frequencies from the calibrator to the Model 2000 input and verifying that the display reads within specified limits. Follow these steps to verify the AC current:

1. Connect the Model 2000 AMPS and INPUT LO jacks to the calibrator as shown in Figure 1-4.

Figure 1-4
Connections for AC current verification



2. Select the AC current function by pressing the ACI key.
3. Set the Model 2000 for the 1A range.
4. Source 1A and 2.2A, 1kHz AC currents as summarized in Table 1-5, and verify that the readings are within stated limits.

Table 1-5
ACI limits

ACI Range	Applied AC current	Reading limits (1 year, 18°C-28°C) 1kHz
1A	1.000000A	0.998600 to 1.001400A
3A	2.20000A	2.19490 to 2.20510A

Verifying resistance

Check resistance by connecting accurate resistance values from the calibrator to the Model 2000 and verifying that its resistance readings are within the specified limits.

Follow these steps to verify resistance accuracy:

1. Using shielded 4-wire connections, connect the Model 2000 INPUT and SENSE jacks to the calibrator as shown in Figure 1-5.
2. Set the calibrator for 4-wire resistance with external sense on.
3. Select the Model 2000 4-wire resistance function by pressing the Ω4 key.
4. Set the Model 2000 for the 100Ω range, and make sure the FILTER is on.
5. Recalculate the limits in Table 1-6 based on actual calibrator resistance values.
6. Source the nominal full-scale resistance values for 100Ω-10MΩ ranges summarized in Table 1-6, and verify that the readings are within stated limits.

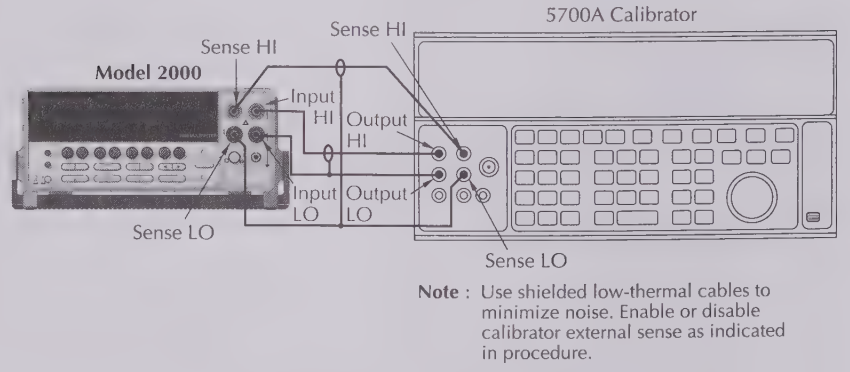


Figure 1-5
Connections for resistance verification (100Ω-10MΩ ranges)

7. Connect the Model 2000 INPUT and SENSE jacks to the calibrator as shown in Figure 1-6.
8. Disable external sense on the calibrator.
9. Set the Model 2000 to the 100MΩ range.
10. Source a nominal 100MΩ resistance value, and verify the reading is within the limits for the 100MΩ range listed in Table 1-6.

Table 1-6
Limits for resistance verification

Ω Range	Nominal applied resistance	Nominal reading limits (1 year, 18°C-28°C)	Recalculated limits	
			Low limit	High limit
100Ω	100Ω	99.9860 to 100.0140Ω	_____	_____
1kΩ	1kΩ	0.999890 to 1.000110kΩ	_____	_____
10kΩ	10kΩ	9.99890 to 10.00110kΩ	_____	_____
100kΩ	100kΩ	99.9890 to 100.0110kΩ	_____	_____
1MΩ	1MΩ	0.999890 to 1.000110MΩ	_____	_____
10MΩ	10MΩ	9.99590 to 10.00410MΩ	_____	_____
100MΩ	100MΩ	99.8470 to 100.1530MΩ	_____	_____

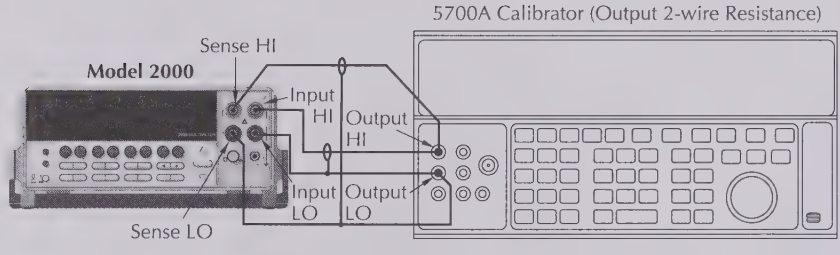


Figure 1-6
Connections for resistance verification (100MΩ range)

Note : Use shielded cables to minimize noise.
Disable calibrator external sense mode.

2
Calibration

Introduction

Use the procedures in this section to calibrate the Model 2000. Calibration procedures include:

- **Comprehensive calibration:** Calibrate DC and AC voltages, DC and AC currents, and resistance values.
- **Manufacturing calibration:** Usually only performed at the factory.

WARNING ***This information in this section is intended only for qualified service personnel. Do not attempt these procedures unless you are qualified to do so.***

All the procedures require accurate calibration equipment to supply precise DC and AC voltages, DC and AC currents, and resistance values. Comprehensive AC and DC calibration can be performed any time by a technician either from the front panel, or by using the SCPI commands sent either over the IEEE-488 bus or the RS-232 link.

NOTE *Manufacturing calibration is required in the field only if the Model 2000 has been repaired.*

This section includes the following information:

Environmental conditions: Explains the type of environment needed for calibration.

Calibration considerations: Summarizes test conditions to observe when performing calibration.

Calibration code: Explains how to enter the calibration code to unlock Model 2000 calibration.

Comprehensive calibration: Summarizes the calibration cycle and also lists recommended comprehensive calibration equipment.

Front panel calibration: Provides the calibration procedures using the front panel.

SCPI command calibration: Provides the detailed procedures for calibrating the Model 2000 using SCPI commands.

Manufacturing calibration: Explains the manufacturing calibration procedure using both the front panel and SCPI commands.

Environmental conditions

Conduct the calibration procedures in a location that has:

- An ambient temperature of 23°C ±5°C
- A relative humidity of less than 80% unless otherwise noted

Warm-up period

Allow the Model 2000 Multimeter to warm up for at least one hour before performing calibration.

If the instrument has been subjected to temperature extremes (those outside the ranges stated in the above section) allow extra time for the instrument's internal temperature to stabilize. Typically, allow one extra hour to stabilize a unit that is 10°C (18°F) outside the specified temperature range.

Also, allow the test equipment to warm up for the minimum time specified by the manufacturer.

Line power

The Model 2000 Multimeter requires a line voltage of 100V/120V/220V/240V, ±10% and a line frequency of 45Hz to 66Hz or 360Hz to 440Hz.

Calibration considerations

When performing the calibration procedures:

- Make sure that the equipment is properly warmed up and connected to the appropriate input jacks. Also make sure that the correct input jacks are selected with the INPUTS switch.
- Make sure the calibrator is in operate before you complete each calibration step.
- Always let the source signal settle before calibrating each point.
- Do not connect test equipment to the Model 2000 through a scanner or other switching equipment.
- If an error occurs during calibration, the Model 2000 will generate an appropriate error message. See Section 3 and Appendix B for more information.

WARNING ***The maximum common-mode voltage (voltage between INPUT LO and chassis ground) is 500 V peak. Exceeding this value may cause a breakdown in insulation, creating a shock hazard. Some of the procedures in this section may expose you to dangerous voltages. Use standard safety precautions when such dangerous voltages are encountered to avoid personal injury caused by electric shock.***

Calibration code

Comprehensive calibration code

Before performing comprehensive (user) calibration, you must first unlock calibration by entering the appropriate calibration code.

Front panel calibration code

For front panel calibration, follow these steps:

1. Access the calibration menu by pressing SHIFT then CAL, and note that the instrument displays the following:

   CAL: DATES

2. Use the up or down range keys to scroll through the available calibration parameters until the unit displays RUN, then press ENTER.
3. The Model 2000 then prompts you to enter a code. (The factory default code is 002000.) Use the left and right arrow keys to move among the digits; use the up range key to increment numbers, and press the down range key to specify alphabetic letters. Confirm the code by pressing ENTER.
4. The Model 2000 allows you to define a new calibration code. Use the up and down range keys to toggle between yes and no. Choose N if you do not want to change the code. Choose Y if you want to change the code. The unit then prompts you to enter a new code. Enter the code, and press ENTER.

Programming the calibration code

If you are performing calibration over the IEEE-488 bus or the RS-232 link, send this command to unlock the calibration lock:

:CAL:PROT:CODE <up to 8-character string>

The default code command is:

:CAL:PROT:CODE 'KI002000'

Manufacturing calibration lock

To unlock manufacturing calibration, press and hold the front panel OPEN key while turning on the power. See Manufacturing calibration at the end of this section for procedures.

Comprehensive calibration

The comprehensive calibration procedure calibrates the DCV, DCI, ACV, ACI, and ohms functions You can also choose to calibrate only DCV/DCI and resistance, or the ACV/ACI functions.

These procedures are usually the only ones required in the field. Manufacturing calibration is done at the factory and should be done if the unit has been repaired in the field. See the Manufacturing calibration paragraph at the end of this section for more information.

Calibration cycle

Perform comprehensive calibration at least once a year, or every 90 days to ensure the unit meets the corresponding specifications.

Recommended equipment

Table 2-1 lists the recommended equipment you need for comprehensive, DC only, and AC only calibration procedures. You can use alternate equipment, such as a DC transfer standard and characterized resistors, as long that equipment has specifications at least as good as those listed in the table.

Table 2-1
Recommended equipment for comprehensive, DC only, or AC only calibration

Fluke 5700A Calibrator				
DC voltage	**AC voltage (1kHz, 50kHz)***	**DC current**	**AC current (1kHz)**	**Resistance**
10V: ±5ppm 100V: ±7ppm	10mV: ±710ppm 100mV: ±200ppm 1.0V: ±82ppm 10V: ±82ppm 100V: ±90ppm 700V: ±85ppm	10mA: ±60ppm 100mA: ±70ppm 1A: ±110ppm	100mA: ±190ppm 1A: ±690ppm 2A: ±670ppm	1kΩ: ±12ppm 10kΩ: ±11ppm 100kΩ: ±13ppm 1MΩ: ±18ppm
Keithley 8610 Low-thermal shorting plug				

*1kHz specifications. 10mV and 700V points require 1kHz only.
All calibration specifications are 90-day, 23° ±5°C specifications.

Canceling calibration

You can cancel the calibration process at any time by pressing EXIT.

Front panel calibration

Follow the steps in the following paragraphs for comprehensive, DC only, and AC only calibration procedures.

The procedures for front panel calibration include:

- Preparing the Model 2000 for calibration
- Front panel short and open calibration
- DC voltage calibration
- Resistance calibration
- DC current calibration
- AC voltage calibration
- AC current calibration
- Setting calibration dates

Preparing the Model 2000 for calibration

1. Turn on the Model 2000, and allow it to warm up for at least one hour before performing the calibration procedure.
2. Start the calibration process as follows:
   A. Access the calibration menu by pressing SHIFT then CAL.
   B. Use the up and down range keys to scroll through the available calibration menu items until the unit displays RUN, then press ENTER.
   C. At the prompt, enter the calibration code. (The default code is 002000.) Use the left and right arrow keys to move among the digits; use the up range key to increment numbers, and press the down range key to specify alphabetic letters. Confirm the code by pressing ENTER.
   D. Choose N at the prompt to proceed without changing the code, then press ENTER.
3. Choose which of the the calibration tests summarized in Table 2-2 you want to run at the CAL: RUN prompt. Use the up and down range keys to scroll through the options; select your choice by pressing ENTER.

Table 2-2
Comprehensive calibration procedures

Procedure	Menu choice	Procedures
Full calibration	ALL	All comprehensive calibration steps.
DCV, DCI, and ohms	DC	DC voltage, DC current, and resistance calibration.
ACV and ACI	AC	AC voltage and AC current calibration.

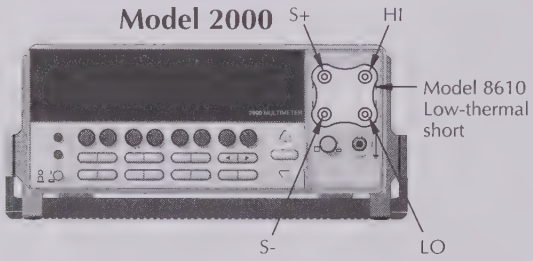
Front panel short and open calibration

At the Model 2000 prompt for a front panel short, do the following:

1. Connect the Model 8610 low-thermal short to the instrument front panel INPUT and SENSE terminals as shown in Figure 2-1. Make sure the INPUTS button is not pressed in so that the front inputs are selected. Wait at least three minutes before proceeding to allow for thermal equilibrium.

NOTE *Be sure to connect the low-thermal short properly to the HI, LO, and SENSE terminals. Keep drafts away from low-thermal connections to avoid thermal drift, which could affect calibration accuracy.*

Figure 2-1
Low-thermal short connections



2. Press ENTER to start short-circuit calibration. While the unit is calibrating, the unit will display:

   CALIBRATING

3. When the unit is done calibrating, it will display the following prompt:

   OPEN CIRCUIT

4. Remove the calibration short, and press ENTER. During this phase, the CALIBRATING message will be displayed.

DC voltage calibration

After the front panel short and open procedure, the unit will prompt you for the first DC voltage: +10V. Do the following:

1. Connect the calibrator to the Model 2000 as shown in Figure 2-2. Wait three minutes to allow for thermal equilibrium before proceeding.

NOTE *Although 4-wire connections are shown, the sense leads are connected and disconnected at various points in this procedure by turning calibrator external sense on or off as appropriate. If your calibrator does not have provisions for turning external sense on and off, disconnect the sense leads when external sensing is to be turned off, and connect the sense leads when external sensing is to be turned on.*

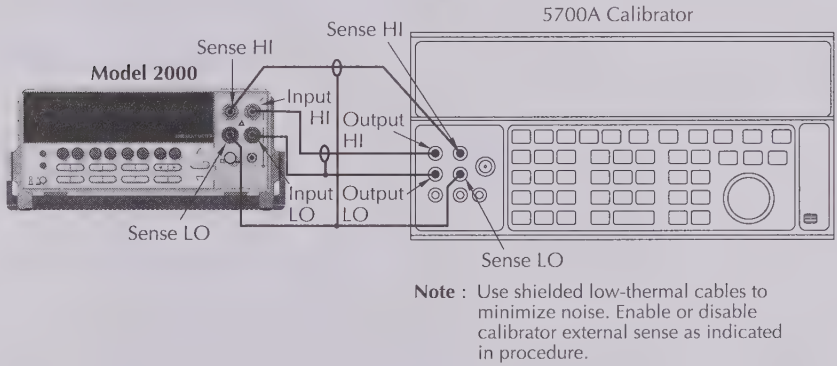


Figure 2-2
Calibrator connections for DC volts and ohms portion of comprehensive calibration

2. Set the calibrator to output DC volts, and turn external sense off.
3. Perform the steps listed in Table 2-3 to complete DC volts calibration. For each calibration step:
   - Set the calibrator to the indicated value, and make sure it is in operate.
   - Press the ENTER key to calibrate that step.
   - Wait until the Model 2000 finishes each step. (The unit will display the CALIBRATING message while calibrating.)

NOTE *If your calibrator cannot output the values recommended in Table 2-3, use the left and right arrow keys, and the up and down range keys to set the Model 2000 display value to match the calibrator output voltage.*

Table 2-3
DC volts calibration summary

Calibration step	Calibrator voltage	Allowable range
+10V	+10.00000V	+9V to +11V
-10V	-10.00000V	-9V to -11V
100V	+100.0000V	+90V to +110V

Resistance calibration

Completing the 100V DC calibration step ends the DC voltage calibration procedure. The Model 2000 will then prompt you to connect 1 kΩ. Follow these steps for resistance calibration:

1. Set the calibrator output for resistance, and turn on external sense.

NOTE *Use external sense (4-wire Ω) when calibrating all resistance ranges. Be sure that the calibrator external sense mode is turned on.*

2. Perform the calibration steps summarized in Table 2-4. For each step:
   - Set the calibrator to the indicated value, and place the unit in operate. (If the calibrator cannot output the exact resistance value, use the Model 2000 left and right arrow keys and the range keys to adjust the Model 2000 display to agree with the calibrator resistance.)
   - Press the ENTER key to calibrate each point.
   - Wait for the Model 2000 to complete each step before continuing.

Table 2-4
Ohms calibration summary

Calibration step	Calibrator resistance*	Allowable range
1kΩ	1kΩ	0.9kΩ to 1.1kΩ
10kΩ	10kΩ	9kΩ to 11kΩ
100kΩ	100kΩ	90kΩ to 110kΩ
1MΩ	1MΩ	0.9MΩ to 1.1MΩ

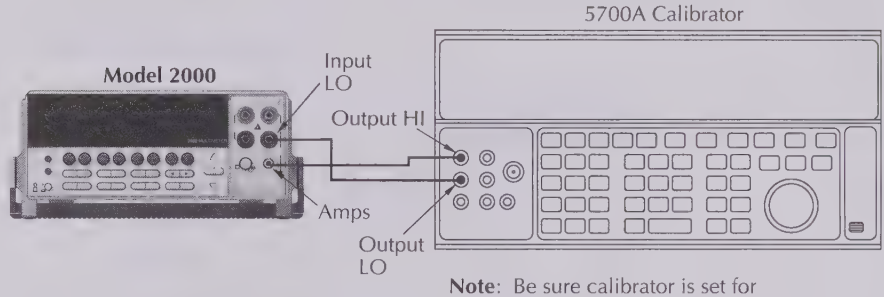
* Nominal resistance. Adjust Model 2000 calibration parameter to agree with actual value.

DC current calibration

After the 1MΩ resistance point has been calibrated, the unit will prompt you for 10mA. Follow these steps for DC current calibration:

1. Connect the calibrator to the AMPS and INPUT LO terminals of the Model 2000 as shown in Figure 2-3.

Figure 2-3
Connections for DC and AC amps comprehensive calibration



2. Calibrate each current step summarized in Table 2-5. For each step:
   - Set the calibrator to the indicated DC current, and make sure the unit is in operate.
   - Make sure the Model 2000 display indicates the correct calibration current.
   - Press ENTER to complete each step.
   - Allow the Model 2000 to finish each step.

NOTE *If you are performing DC-only calibrator, proceed to the "Setting calibration dates" paragraph.*

Table 2-5
DC current calibration summary

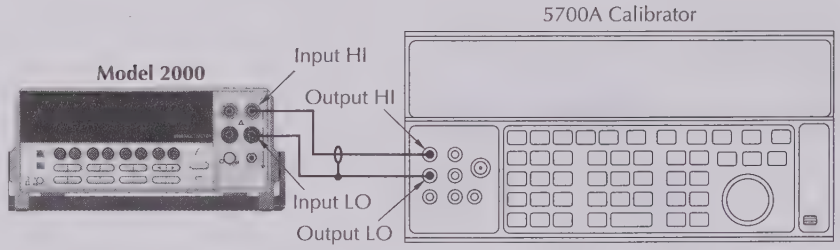
Calibration step	Calibrator current	Allowable range
10mA	10.00000mA	9mA to 11mA
100mA	100.0000mA	90mA to 110mA
1A	1.00000A	0.9A to 1.1A

AC voltage calibration

Follow these steps for AC voltage calibration:

1. Connect the calibrator to the Model 2000 INPUT HI and LO terminals as shown in Figure 2-4.

Figure 2-4
Connections for AC volts calibration



2. Perform the calibration steps summarized in Table 2-6. For each step:
   - Set the calibrator to the indicated value, and make sure the calibrator is in operate.
   - Press ENTER to complete each step.
   - Wait until the Model 2000 completes each step.

Table 2-6
AC voltage calibration summary

Calibration step	Calibrator voltage, frequency
10mV AC at 1kHz	10.00000mV, 1kHz
100mV AC at 1kHz	100.0000mV, 1kHz
100mV AC at 50kHz	100.0000mV, 50kHz
1V AC at 1kHz	1.000000V, 1kHz
1V AC at 50kHz	1.000000V, 50kHz
10V AC at 1kHz	10.00000V, 1kHz
10V AC at 50kHz	10.00000V, 50kHz
100V AC at 1kHz	100.0000V, 1kHz
100V AC at 50kHz	100.0000V, 50kHz
700V AC at 1kHz	700.000V, 1kHz

AC current calibration

After the 700VAC at 1kHz point has been calibrated, the unit will prompt you for 100mA at 1kHz. Follow these steps for AC current calibration:

1. Connect the calibrator to the AMPS and INPUT LO terminals of the Model 2000 as shown in Figure 2-3.
2. Perform the calibration steps summarized in Table 2-7. For each step:
   - Set the calibrator to the indicated current and frequency, and make sure the unit is in operate.
   - Press ENTER to complete each calibration step.
   - Allow the unit to complete each step before continuing.

Table 2-7
AC current calibration summary

Calibration step	Calibrator voltage, frequency
100mA at 1kHz	100.0000mA, 1kHz
1A at 1kHz	1.000000A, 1kHz
2A at 1kHz	2.000000A, 1kHz

Setting calibration dates

At the end of the calibration procedure, the instrument will display the CALIBRATION COMPLETE message. Press ENTER to continue, and the the Model 2000 will prompt you to enter the calibration date and the calibration due date. Set these dates as follows:

1. At the CAL DATE: mm/dd/yy prompt, use the left and right arrow keys, and the range keys to set the calibration date, then press ENTER.
2. The unit will then prompt you to enter the next calibration due date with this prompt: CAL NDUE: mm/dd/yy. Use the left and right arrow keys, and the range keys to set the calibration due date, then press ENTER.
3. The unit will prompt you to save new calibration constants with this message: SAVE CAL? YES. To save the new constants, press ENTER. If you do not want to save the new constants, press the down range key to toggle to NO, then press ENTER.

NOTE *Calibration constants calculated during the current calibration procedure will not be saved unless you choose the YES option. Previous calibration constants will be retained if you select NO.*

SCPI command calibration

Follow the steps in this section to use SCPI commands to perform comprehensive, DC only, and AC only calibration procedures. See Section 3 for a detailed list and description of SCPI calibration commands.

When sending calibration commands, be sure that the Model 2000 completes each step before sending the next command. You can do so either by observing the front panel CALIBRATING message, or by Detecting the completion of each step over the bus. (See "Detecting calibration step completion" at the end of Section 3.)

The procedures for calibrating the Model 2000 using SCPI commands include:

- Preparing the Model 2000 for calibration
- Front panel short and open calibration
- DC voltage calibration
- Resistance calibration
- DC current calibration
- AC voltage calibration
- AC current calibration
- Programming calibration dates
- Saving calibration constants
- Locking out calibration

NOTE *As with front panel calibration, you can choose to perform complete, DC-only, or AC-only calibration. When sending calibration commands, be sure to include a space character between each command and parameter.*

Preparing the Model 2000 for calibration

1. Connect the Model 2000 to the IEEE-488 bus of the computer using a shielded IEEE-488 cable, such as the Keithley Model 7007, or connect the unit to a computer through an RS-232 port using a straight-through 9-pin to 9-pin cable (use a 9-25-pin adapter if necessary).
2. Turn on the Model 2000, and allow it to warm up for an hour before performing calibration.
3. Make sure the primary address of the Model 2000 is the same as the addressed specified in the program that you will be using to send commands. (Use the GPIB key.)
4. Unlock the calibration function by sending this command:

   :CAL:PROT:CODE 'KI002000'

   (The above command shows the default code, KI002000. Substitute the correct code if changed.)
5. Send the following command to initiate calibration:

   :CAL:PROT:INIT

Front panel short and open calibration

1. Connect the Model 8610 low-thermal short to the instrument INPUT and SENSE terminals as shown in Figure 2-1. Make sure the INPUTS button is not pressed in so that the front inputs are active. Wait at least three minutes before proceeding to allow for thermal equilibrium.

NOTE *Be sure to connect the low-thermal short properly to the HI, LO, and SENSE terminals. Keep drafts away from low-thermal connections to avoid thermal drift, which could affect calibration accuracy.*

2. Send the following command:

   :CAL:PROT:DC:STEP1

3. After the Model 2000 completes this step, remove the short, and send this command:

   :CAL:PROT:DC:STEP2

DC voltage calibration

After front panel short and open steps, do the following:

1. Connect the calibrator to the Model 2000 as shown in Figure 2-2. Allow three minutes for thermal equilibrium.

NOTE *Although 4-wire connections are shown, the sense leads are connected and disconnected at various points in this procedure by turning calibrator external sense on or off as appropriate. If your calibrator does not have provisions for turning external sense on and off, disconnect the sense leads when external sensing is to be turned off, and connect the sense leads when external sensing is to be turned on.*

2. Perform the calibration steps summarized in Table 2-8. For each step:
   - Set the calibrator to the indicated voltage, and make sure the unit is in operate. (Use the recommended voltage if possible.)
   - Send the indicated programming command.
   - Wait until the Model 2000 completes each step before continuing.

Table 2-8
DC voltage calibration programming steps

Calibration step	Calibrator voltage	Calibration command*	Parameter range
+10V	+10.00000V	:CAL:PROT:DC:STEP3 10	9 to 11
-10V	-10.00000V	:CAL:PROT:DC:STEP4 -10	-9 to -11
100V	100.0000V	:CAL:PROT:DC:STEP5 100	90 to 110

* Change parameter accordingly if using a different calibrator voltage.

Resistance calibration

Follow these steps for resistance calibration:

1. Set the calibrator to the resistance mode, and turn on external sensing.

NOTE *Use external sense (4-wire Ω) when calibrating all resistance ranges. Be sure that the calibrator external sense mode is turned on.*

2. Perform the calibration steps summarized in Table 2-9. For each step:
   - Set the calibrator to the indicated resistance, and make sure the unit is in operate. (Use the recommended resistance or the closest available value.)
   - Send the indicated programming command. (Change the command parameter if you are using a different calibration resistance than that shown.)
   - Wait until the Model 2000 completes each step before continuing.

Table 2-9
Resistance calibration programming steps

Calibration step	Calibrator resistance	Calibration command*	Parameter range
1kΩ	1kΩ	:CAL:PROT:DC:STEP6 1E3	900 to 1.1E3
10kΩ	10kΩ	:CAL:PROT:DC:STEP7 10E3	9E3 to 11E3
100kΩ	100kΩ	:CAL:PROT:DC:STEP8 100E3	90E3 to 110E3
1MΩ	1MΩ	:CAL:PROT:DC:STEP9 1E6	900E3 to 1.1E6

* Use exact calibrator resistance value for parameter.

DC current calibration

After the 1MΩ resistance point has been calibrated, follow these steps for DC current calibration:

1. Connect the calibrator to the AMPS and INPUT LO terminals of the Model 2000 as shown in Figure 2-3.
2. Perform the calibration steps listed in Table 2-10. For each step:
   - Set the calibrator to the indicated current, and make sure the unit is in operate. (Use the recommended current if possible.)
   - Send the indicated programming command. (Change the current parameter if you are using a different calibration current.)
   - Wait until the Model 2000 completes each step before continuing.

NOTE *If you are performing DC-only calibration, proceed to the "Programming calibration dates" paragraph.*

Table 2-10
DC current calibration programming steps

Calibration step	Calibrator current	Calibration command*	Parameter range
10mA	10.00000mA	:CAL:PROT:DC:STEP10 10E-3	9E-3 to 11E-3
100mA	100.00000mA	:CAL:PROT:DC:STEP11 100E-3	90E-3 to 110E-3
1A	1.000000A	:CAL:PROT:DC:STEP12 1	0.9 to 1.1

* Change parameter if using a different current.

AC voltage calibration

Follow these steps for AC voltage calibration:

1. Connect the calibrator to the Model 2000 INPUT HI and LO terminals as shown in Figure 2-4.
2. Perform the calibration steps summarized in Table 2-11. For each step:
   - Set the calibrator to the indicated voltage and frequency, and make sure the unit is in operate. (You must use the stated voltage and frequency.)
   - Send the indicated programming command.
   - Wait until the Model 2000 completes each step before continuing.

Table 2-11
AC voltage calibration programming steps

Calibration step	Calibrator voltage, frequency	Calibration command
10mV AC at 1kHz	10.00000mV, 1kHz	:CAL:PROT:AC:STEP1
100mV AC at 1kHz	100.0000mV, 1kHz	:CAL:PROT:AC:STEP2
100mV AC at 50kHz	100.0000mV, 50kHz	:CAL:PROT:AC:STEP3
1VAC at 1kHz	1.000000V, 1kHz	:CAL:PROT:AC:STEP4
1VAC at 50kHz	1.000000V, 50kHz	:CAL:PROT:AC:STEP5
10VAC at 1kHz	10.00000V, 1kHz	:CAL:PROT:AC:STEP6
10VAC at 50kHz	10.00000V, 50kHz	:CAL:PROT:AC:STEP7
100VAC at 1kHz	100.0000V, 1kHz	:CAL:PROT:AC:STEP8
100VAC at 50kHz	100.0000V, 50kHz	:CAL:PROT:AC:STEP9
700VAC at 1kHz	700.000V, 1kHz	:CAL:PROT:AC:STEP10

AC current calibration

Follow these steps for AC current calibration:

1. Connect the calibrator to the AMPS and INPUT LO terminals of the Model 2000 as shown in Figure 2-3.
2. Perform the calibration steps summarized in Table 2-12. For each step:
   - Set the calibrator to the indicated current and frequency, and make sure the unit is in operate. (You must use the stated current and frequency.)
   - Send the indicated programming command.
   - Wait until the Model 2000 completes each step before continuing.

Table 2-12
AC current calibration programming steps

Calibration step	Calibrator current, frequency	Calibration command
100mA at 1kHz	100.0000mA, 1kHz	:CAL:PROT:AC:STEP11
1A at 1kHz	1.000000A, 1kHz	:CAL:PROT:AC:STEP12
2A at 1kHz	2.000000A, 1kHz	:CAL:PROT:AC:STEP13

Programming calibration dates

Program the present calibration date and calibration due date by sending the following commands:

:CAL:PROT:DATE <year>, <month>, <day>
:CAL:PROT:NDUE <year>, <month>, <day>

For example, the following commands assume calibration dates of 12/15/95 and 3/14/96 respectively:

:CAL:PROT:DATE 1995, 12, 15
:CAL:PROT:NDUE 1996, 3, 14

Saving calibration constants

After completing the entire calibration procedure, send the following command to save the new calibration constants:

:CAL:PROT:SAVE

NOTE *Calibration constants will not be saved unless the :SAVE command is sent.*

Locking out calibration

After saving calibration, send the following command to lock out calibration:

:CAL:PROT:LOCK

Manufacturing calibration

The manufacturing procedure is normally performed only at the factory, but the necessary steps are included here in case the unit is repaired, and the unit requires these calibration procedures.

NOTE *If the unit has been repaired, the entire comprehensive calibration procedure should also be performed in addition to the manufacturing calibration procedure.*

Recommended test equipment

Table 2-13 summarizes the test equipment required for the manufacuring calibration steps. In addition, you will need the Fluke 5700A Calibrator (see Table 2-1) to complete the comprehensive calibration steps.

Table 2-13
Recommended equipment for manufacturing calibration

Keithley 3930A or 3940 Frequency Synthesizer: 1V RMS, 3Hz: ±5ppm 1V RMS, 1kHz: ±5ppm
Keithley Model 2001 or 2002 DMM: 1V, 3Hz AC, ±0.13%
Keithley Model 8610 Low-thermal shorting plug

Unlocking manufacturing calibration

To unlock manufacturing calibration, press and hold in the OPEN key while turning on the power.

Measuring the synthesizer voltage

The 3Hz synthesizer signal amplitude must be accurately measured using the digital multimeter listed in Table 2-13. Proceed as follows:

1. Connect the synthesizer output to the digital multimeter input jacks (see Figure 2-5).
2. Turn on the synthesizer and multimeter, and allow a one-hour warm-up period before measuring.
3. Set the synthesizer to output a 1V RMS sine wave at 3Hz; measure and record the signal amplitude.

Front panel calibration

1. Connect the low-thermal short to the rear panel input jacks, and select the rear inputs with the INPUTS switch. Allow three minutes for thermal equilibrium.
2. Press in and hold the OPEN key while turning on the power.
3. Press SHIFT then CAL, select RUN, then enter the appropriate calibration code (default: 002000).
4. Select ALL at the CAL:RUN prompt.
5. Press ENTER.
6. Perform the entire front panel comprehensive calibration procedure discussed earlier in this section.
7. Connect the synthesizer to the Model 2000 INPUT jacks as shown in Figure 2-5. Select the front input jacks with the INPUTS switch.
8. After the last AC current calibration step, the instrument will prompt you to enter 3Hz at 1V RMS and 1kHz. For each prompt:
   - Low frequency cal: Set the synthesizer to output a 1V RMS, 3Hz sine wave. Use the left and right arrow keys, and the range keys to adjust the displayed voltage value to the value you measured and recorded earlier. Press Enter.
   - Frequency cal: Set the synthesizer to output a 1V RMS sine wave at 1kHz. Enter 1.000000kHz, then press ENTER.
9. Set the calibration dates, then save calibration constants to complete the process.

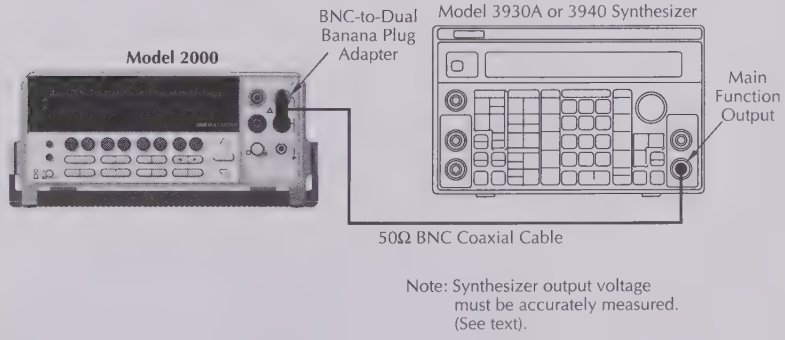

Model 2000
BNC-to-Dual Banana Plug Adapter
Model 3930A or 3940 Synthesizer
Main Function Output
50Ω BNC Coaxial Cable
Note: Synthesizer output voltage must be accurately measured. (See text).

Figure 2-5
Synthesizer connections for manufacturing calibration

SCPI command calibration

1. Connect the low-thermal short to the rear panel input jacks, and select the rear inputs with the INPUTS switch. Allow three minutes for thermal equilibrium.
2. Press in and hold the OPEN key while turning on the power.
3. Enable calibration by sending the :CODE command. For example, the default command is:

   :CAL:PROT:CODE 'KI002000'

4. Initiate calibration by sending the following command:

   :CAL:PROT:INIT

5. Calibrate step 0 with the following command:

   :CAL:PROT:AC:STEP0

6. Perform the entire SCPI command comprehensive calibration procedure discussed earlier in this section.
7. Connect the synthesizer to the Model 2000 INPUT jacks as shown in Figure 2-5. Select the front input jacks with the INPUTS switch.
8. Set the synthesizer output to 1V RMS at 3Hz, then send the following command:

   :CAL:PROT:AC:STEP14 <Cal_voltage>

   Here <Cal_voltage> is the actual 3Hz synthesizer signal amplitude you recorded earlier.

9. Set the synthesizer output to 1V RMS at 1kHz, then send the following command:

   :CAL:PROT:AC:STEP15 1E3

10. Send the following commands to set calibration dates, save calibration constants, and lock out calibration:

    :CAL:PROT:DATE <year>, <month>, <day>
    :CAL:PROT:NDUE <year>, <month>,<day>
    :CAL:PROT:SAVE
    :CAL:PROT:LOCK

NOTE *After manufacturing calibration is unlocked, you have the option of performing comprehensive, DC-only, or AC-only calibration. If you calibrate DC-only and then lock out calibration, manufacturing calibration is then locked, and you cannot then perform AC calibration. You must then unlock manufacturing calibration by holding in the OPEN key and cycling power.*

3
Calibration Command Reference

Introduction

This section contains detailed information about the various Model 2000 SCPI bus calibration commands. Section 2 of this manual covers detailed calibration procedures. For information about additional commands to control other instrument functions, refer to the Model 2000 User's Manual.

Information in this section includes:

Command summary: Summarizes all commands necessary to perform comprehensive and factory calibration.

Miscellaneous calibration commands: Gives detailed explanations of the various commands used for miscellaneous functions such as programming the calibration code and date.

DC calibration commands: Details those commands required to calibrate the DCV, DCA, and ohms functions.

AC calibration commands: Covers commands that calibrate Model 2000 ACV and ACI functions.

Manufacturing calibration commands: Summarizes the commands necessary to perform the manufacturing calibration steps.

Bus error reporting: Discusses bus calibration errors and discusses how to obtain error information.

Detecting calibration step completion: Covers how to determine when each calibration step is completed by using the *OPC and *OPC? commands.

Command summary

Table 3-1 summarizes Model 2000 calibration commands.

Table 3-1
Calibration command summary

Command	Description
:CALibration	Calibration root command.
:PROTected	All commands in this subsystem are protected by the calibration lock (except queries and :CODE).
:CODE '<up to 8 char. string>'	Calibration code or password (default: KI002000).
:COUNt?	Request the number of times the unit has been calibrated.
:INITiate	Initiate calibration.
:LOCK	Lock out calibration (opposite of enabling cal with :CODE command).
:LOCK?	Request comprehensive cal lock state. (0 = locked; 1 = unlocked)
:SAVE	Save cal constants to EEROM.
:DATE <year>, <month>, <day>	Send cal date to 2000.
:DATE?	Request cal date from 2000.
:NDUE <year>, <month>, <day>	Send next due cal date to 2000.
:NDUE?	Request next due cal date from 2000.
:DC	DC cal steps.
:STEP0	Rear terminal short step.[1]
:STEP1	Front terminal short circuit.
:STEP2 <NRf>	Open circuit.
:STEP3 <NRf>	10V DC step.
:STEP4 <NRf>	-10V DC step.
:STEP5 <NRf>	100V DC step.
:STEP6 <NRf>	1kΩ 4-wire step.
:STEP7 <NRf>	10kΩ 4-wire step.
:STEP8 <NRf>	100kΩ 4-wire step.
:STEP9 <NRf>	1MΩ 4-wire step.
:STEP10 <NRf>	10mA DC step.
:STEP11 <NRf>	100mA DC step.
:STEP12 <NRf>	1A DC step.

Table 3-1 (cont.)
Calibration command summary

Command	Description
:CALibration	Calibration root command.
:PROTected	
:AC	AC cal steps.
:STEP1	10mV AC at 1kHz step.
:STEP2	100mV AC at 1kHz step.
:STEP3	100mV AC at 50kHz step.
:STEP4	1V AC at 1 kHz step.
:STEP5	1V AC at 50kHz step.
:STEP6	10V AC at 1kHz step.
:STEP7	10V AC at 50kHz step.
:STEP8	100V AC at 1kHz step.
:STEP9	100V AC at 50kHz step.
:STEP10	700V AC at 1kHz step.
:STEP11	100mA AC at 1kHz step.
:STEP12	1A AC at 1kHz step.
:STEP13	2A AC at 1kHz step.
:STEP14	1V AC at 3Hz step.[1]
:STEP15	1V AC at 1kHz step.[1]

NOTES:

1. DC:STEP0, AC:STEP14, and AC:STEP15 are one-time factory calibration points and are only valid in manufacturing calibration mode.
2. Upper case letters indicated short form of each command. For example, instead of sending ":CALibration:PROTected:INITiate," you can send":CAL:PROT:INIT."

Miscellaneous calibration commands

Miscellaneous commands perform calibration functions such as programming the calibration code and date. These commands are discussed in detail in the following paragraphs.

:CODE (:CALibration:PROTected:CODE)

Purpose To program the calibration code or password so that you can perform the calibration procedures.

Format
```
:cal:prot:code '<char_string>'
```

Parameter Up to an 8-character string including letters and numbers.

Description The :CODE command enables the Model 2000 calibration procedures when performing these procedures over the bus. In general, this command must be sent to the unit before sending any other comprehensive or manufacturing calibration command. The default calibration code is KI002000.

Notes

- The :CODE command should be sent only once before performing either the comprehensive or factory calibration. Do not send :CODE before each calibration step.
- To change the code, first send the current code, then send the new code.

Example
```
:CAL:PROT:CODE 'KI002000'
```
Send default code of KI002000.

:COUNt? (:CALibration:PROTected:COUNt?)

Purpose To determine how many times the Model 2000 has been calibrated.

Format
```
:cal:prot:coun?
```

Response <n> Calibration count.

Description The :COUNt? command allows you to determine how many times the Model 2000 has been calibrated.

Note Use the COUNt? command to help you monitor for unauthorized calibration procedures.

Example
```
:CAL:PROT:COUN?
```
Request number of times the unit has been calibrated.

:INIT (:CALibration:PROTected:INITiate)

Purpose To initiate comprehensive and factory calibration procedures.

Format
```
:cal:prot:init
```

Parameter None

Description The :INIT command enables Model 2000 calibration when performing these procedures over the bus. This command must be sent to the unit after sending the :CODE command, but before sending any other DC, AC, or manufacturing calibration command.

Note The :INIT command should be sent only once before performing either comprehensive, DC, AC, or factory calibration. Do not send :INIT before each calibration step.

Example
```
:CAL:PROT:INIT          Initiate calibration.
```

:LOCK (:CALibration:PROTected:LOCK)

Purpose To lock out comprehensive or manufacturing calibration.

Format
```
:cal:prot:lock
```

Parameter None

Description The :LOCK command allows you to lock out both comprehensive and manufacturing calibration after completing those procedures. Thus, :LOCK perfoms the opposite of enabling calibration with the :CODE command.

Note To unlock comprehensive calibration, send the :CODE command. To unlock manufacturing calibration, hold in the OPEN key while turning on the power.

Example
```
:CAL:PROT:LOCK          Lock out calibration.
```

:LOCK? (:CALibration:PROTected:LOCK?)

Purpose To read comprehensive calibration lock status.

Format
```
:cal:prot:lock?
```

Response
```
0       Comprehensive calibration locked.
1       Comprehensive calibration unlocked.
```

Description The :LOCK? query requests status from the Model 2000 on calibration locked/unlocked state. Calibration must be enabled by sending the :CODE command before calibration can be performed.

Example
```
:CAL:PROT:LOCK?         Request cal lock state.
```

:SAVE (:CALibration:PROTected:SAVE)

Purpose To save calibration constants in EEROM after the calibration procedure.

Format
```
:cal:prot:save
```

Parameter None

Description The :SAVE command stores internally calculated calibration constants derived during both comprehensive and manufacturing calibration in EEROM. (EEROM is non-volatile memory.) Calibration constants will be retained indefinitely once saved. Generally, :SAVE is sent after all other calibration steps (except for :LOCK).

Note Calibration will be only temporary unless the :SAVE command is sent to permanently store calibration constants.

Example
```
:CAL:PROT:SAVE          Save calibration constants.
```

:DATE (:CALibration:PROTected:DATE)

Purpose To send the calibration date to the instrument.

Format
```
:cal:prot:date <year>, <month>, <day>
```

Parameters
<year> = 1994 to 2093
<month> = 1 to 12
<day> = 1 to 31

Query format
```
:cal:prot:date?
```

Response <year>, <month>, <day>

Description The :DATE command allows you to store the calibration date in instrument memory for future reference. You can read back the date from the instrument over the bus by using the :DATE? query or the DATES selection in the front panel CAL menu.

Note The year, month, and day parameters must be delimited by commas.

Examples
```
:CAL:PROT:DATE 1994, 12, 16    Send cal date (12/16/94).
:CAL:PROT:DATE?                Request cal date.
```

:NDUE :CALibration:PROTected:NDUE)

Purpose To send the next calibration due date to the instrument.

Format
```
:cal:prot:ndue <year>, <month>, <day>
```

Parameters
<year> = 1994 to 2093
<month> = 1 to 12
<day> = 1 to 31

Query format
```
:cal:prot:ndue?
```

Response <year>, <month>, <day>

Description The :NDUE command allows you to store the date when calibration is next due in instrument memory. You can read back the next due date from the instrument over the bus by using the :NDUE? query or the front panel CAL menu.

Note The next due date parameters must be delimited by commas.

Examples
```
:CAL:PROT:NDUE 1995,12,16  Send due date (12/16/95).
:CAL:PROT:NDUE?            Request due date.
```

DC calibration commands

The :DC commands perform comprehensive (user) calibration of the DCV, DCI, and ohms functions. Table 3-2 summarizes these comprehensive calibration commands along with parameter limits.

Table 3-2
DC calibration commands

Command	Description	Parameter limits
:CALibration		
:PROTected		
:DC		
:STEP1	Front terminal short circuit.	
:STEP2	Open circuit.	
:STEP3 <NRf>	10V DC calibration step.	9 to 11
:STEP4 <NRf>	-10V DC calibration step.	-9 to -11
:STEP5 <NRf>	100V DC calibration step.	90 to 110
:STEP6 <NRf>	1kΩ 4-wire calibration step.	900 to 1.1E3
:STEP7 <NRf>	10kΩ 4-wire calibration step.	9E3 to 11E3
:STEP8 <NRf>	100kΩ 4-wire calibration step.	90E3 to 110E3
:STEP9 <NRf>	1MΩ 4-wire calibration step.	900E3 to 1.1E6
:STEP10 <NRf>	10mA DC calibration step.	9E-3 to 11E-3
:STEP11 <NRf>	100mA DC calibration step.	90E-3 to 110E-3
:STEP12 <NRf>	1A DC calibration step.	0.9 to 1.1

:STEP1 (:CALibration:PROTected:DC:STEP1)

Purpose To perform front terminal short-circuit calibration.

Format
```
:cal:prot:dc:step1
```

Parameter None

Description :STEP1 performs the short-circuit calibration step in the comprehensive calibration procedure. Connect a low-thermal short (Model 8610) to the front panel input jacks before sending this command.

Example :CAL:PROT:DC:STEP1 Perform short-circuit calibration.

:STEP2 (:CALibration:PROTected:DC:STEP2)

Purpose To perform front terminal open-circuit calibration.

Format
```
:cal:prot:dc:step2
```

Parameter None

Description :STEP2 performs the open-circuit calibration step in the comprehensive calibration procedure. Disconnect all cables and accessories from the input jacks before sending this command.

Example :CAL:PROT:DC:STEP2 Perform open circuit calibration.

:STEP3 (:CALibration:PROTected:DC:STEP3)

Purpose To program the +10V comprehensive calibration step.

Format
```
:cal:prot:dc:step3 <Cal_voltage>
```

Parameter <Cal_voltage> = 9 to 11 [V]

Description :STEP3 programs the +10V DC comprehensive calibration step. The allowable range of the calibration voltage parameter is from 9 to 11, but 10 is recommended for best results.

Example :CAL:PROT:DC:STEP3 10 Program 10V step.

:STEP4 (:CALibration:PROTected:DC:STEP4)

Purpose To program the -10V DC comprehensive calibration step.

Format `:cal:prot:dc:step4 <Cal_voltage>`

Parameter <Cal_voltage> = -9 to -11 [V]

Description :STEP4 programs the -10V DC comprehensive calibration step. The allowable range of the calibration voltage parameter is from -9 to -11, but -10 is recommended for best results.

Example :CAL:PROT:DC:STEP4 -10 Program -10V step.

:STEP5 (:CALibration:PROTected:DC:STEP5)

Purpose To program the 100V DC comprehensive calibration step.

Format `:cal:prot:dc:step5 <Cal_voltage>`

Parameter <Cal_voltage> = 90 to 110 [V]

Description :STEP5 programs the 100V DC comprehensive calibration step. The allowable range of the calibration voltage parameter is from 90 to 110, but 100 is recommended for best results.

Example :CAL:PROT:DC:STEP5 100 Program 100V step.

:STEP6 (:CALibration:PROTected:DC:STEP6)

Purpose To program the 1kΩ 4-wire comprehensive calibration step.

Format `:cal:prot:dc:step6 <Cal_resistance>`

Parameter <Cal_resistance> = 900 to 1.1E3 [Ω]

Description :STEP6 programs the 1kΩ 4-wire resistance comprehensive calibration step. The allowable range of the calibration resistance parameter is from 900 to 1.1E3 but 1E3 is recommended for best results.

Example :CAL:PROT:DC:STEP6 1E3 Program 1kΩ step.

:STEP7 (:CALibration:PROTected:DC:STEP7)

Purpose To program the 10kΩ 4-wire comprehensive calibration step.

Format
```
:cal:prot:dc:step7 <Cal_resistance>
```

Parameter <Cal_resistance> = 9E3 to 11E3 [Ω]

Description :STEP7 programs the 10kΩ 4-wire resistance comprehensive calibration step. The allowable range of the calibration resistance parameter is from 9E3 to 11E3, but 10E3 is recommended for best results.

Example :CAL:PROT:DC:STEP7 10E3 Program 10kΩ step.

:STEP8 (:CALibration:PROTected:DC:STEP8)

Purpose To program the 100kΩ 4-wire comprehensive calibration step.

Format
```
:cal:prot:dc:step8 <Cal_resistance>
```

Parameter <Cal_resistance> = 90E3 to 110E3 [Ω]

Description :STEP8 programs the 100kΩ 4-wire resistance comprehensive calibration step. The allowable range of the calibration resistance parameter is from 90E3 to 110E3, but 100E3 is recommended for best results.

Example :CAL:PROT:DC:STEP8 100E3 Program 100kΩ step.

:STEP9 (CALibration:PROTected:DC:STEP9)

Purpose To program the 1MΩ comprehensive calibration step.

Format
```
:cal:prot:dc:step9 <Cal_resistance>
```

Parameter <Cal_resistance> = 900E3 to 1.1E6 [Ω]

Description :STEP9 programs the 1MΩ comprehensive calibration step. The allowable range of the calibration resistance parameter is from 900E3 to 1.1E6. Use the 1E6 value whenever possible, or the closest possible value.

Example :CAL:PROT:DC:STEP9 1E6 Program 1MΩ calibration step.

:STEP10 (CALibration:PROTected:DC:STEP10)

Purpose To program the 10mA comprehensive calibration step.

Format `:cal:prot:dc:step10 <Cal_current>`

Parameter <Cal_current> = 9E-3 to 11E-3 [A]

Description :STEP10 programs the 10mA comprehensive calibration step. The allowable range of the calibration current parameter is from 9E-3 to 11E-3. Use the 10E-3 value whenever possible for best results.

Example :CAL:PROT:DC:STEP10 10E-3 Program 10mA step.

:STEP11 (CALibration:PROTected:DC:STEP11)

Purpose To program the 100mA comprehensive calibration step.

Format `:cal:prot:dc:step11 <Cal_current>`

Parameter <Cal_current> = 90E-3 to 110E-3 [A]

Description :STEP11 programs the 100mA comprehensive calibration step. The allowable range of the calibration current parameter is from 90E-3 to 110E-3. Use the 100E-3 value whenever possible for best results.

Example :CAL:PROT:DC:STEP11 0.1 Program 100mA step.

:STEP12 (CALibration:PROTected:DC:STEP12)

Purpose To program the 1A comprehensive calibration step.

Format `:cal:prot:dc:step12 <Cal_current>`

Parameter <Cal_current> = 0.9 to 1.1 [A]

Description :STEP12 programs the 1A comprehensive calibration step. The allowable range of the calibration current parameter is from 0.9 to 1.1. Use a value of 1 whenever possible for best results.

Example :CAL:PROT:DC:STEP12 1 Program 1A step.

AC calibration commands

The :AC commands perform comprehensive (user) calibration of the ACV and ACI functions. Table 3-3 summarizes these comprehensive calibration commands.

Table 3-3
AC calibration commands

Command	Description
:CALibration	
:PROTected	
:AC	
:STEP	
1	10mV AC at 1kHz calibration step.
2	100mV AC at 1kHz calibration step.
3	100mV AC at 50kHz calibration step.
4	1V AC at 1 kHz calibration step.
5	1V AC at 50kHz calibration step.
6	10V AC at 1kHz calibration step.
7	10V AC at 50kHz calibration step.
8	100V AC at 1kHz calibration step.
9	100V AC at 50khz calibration step.
10	100V AC at 1kHz calibration step.
11	100mA AC at 1kHz calibration step.
12	1A AC at 1kHz calibration step.
13	2A AC at 1kHz calibration step.

:AC:STEP<n> (CALibration:PROTected:AC:STEP<n>)

Purpose To program individual AC calibration steps.

Format `:cal:prot:ac:step<n>`

Parameters

1 10mV AC at 1kHz calibration step.
2 100mV AC at 1kHz calibration step.
3 100mV AC at 50kHz calibration step.
4 1V AC at 1kHz calibration step.
5 1V AC at 50kHz calibration step.
6 10V AC at 1kHz calibration step.
7 10V AC at 50kHz calibration step.
8 100V AC at 1kHz calibration step.
9 100V AC at 50khz calibration step.
10 100V AC at 1kHz calibration step.
11 10mA AC at 1kHz calibration step.
12 1A AC at 1kHz calibration step.
13 2A AC at 1kHz calibration step.

Description The :AC:STEP command programs the 13 individual AC calibration steps; <n> represents the calibration step number. The appropriate signal must be connected to the instrument when programming each step, as summarized in the parameters listed above.

Example :CAL:PROT:AC:STEP7 Program AC step 7.

Manufacturing calibration commands

Three calibration steps are only performed at the factory or when the unit has been repaired:

:CALibration:PROTected:AC:STEP14	1V AC at 3Hz
:CALibration:PROTected:AC:STEP15	1V AC at 1kHz
:CALibration:PROTected:DC:STEP0	Rear terminal short circuit

:AC:STEP<14 | 15> (CALibration:PROTected:AC:STEP<14 | 15>)

Purpose To program individual AC manufacturing calibration steps.

Format
```
:cal:prot:ac:step14 <Cal_voltage>
:cal:prot:ac:step15 <Cal_frequency>
```

Parameters <Cal_voltage> = 1 [1V nominal]
<Cal_frequency> = 1E3 [1kHz nominal]

Description The :AC:STEP command also programs the two manufacturing AC calibration steps; <n> represents the calibration step number. The appropriate signal must be connected to the instrument when programming each step, as summarized in the parameters listed above.

Examples

:CAL:PROT:AC:STEP14 1	Program AC step 14.
:CAL:PROT:AC:STEP15 1E3	Program AC Step 15.

:DC:STEP0 (:CALibration:PROTected:DC:STEP0)

Purpose To perform rear terminal short-circuit calibration.

Format
```
:cal:prot:dc:step0
```

Parameter None

Description :STEP0 performs the rear short-circuit calibration step in the manufacturing calibration procedure. Connect a low-thermal short (Model 8610) to the rear panel input jacks, and select the rear inputs before sending this command.

Example

:CAL:PROT:DC:STEP0	Perform rear short-circuit calibration.

Bus error reporting

Methods to determine calibration errors are discussed below. Refer to Appendix B for a summary of calibration errors and additional information on specific errors.

Detecting calibration errors

If an error occurs during any calibration step, the Model 2000 will generate an error message. Several methods to detect calibration errors are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Error queue

As with other Model 2000 errors, any calibration error will be reported in the bus error queue. You can read this queue by using the :SYST:ERR? query. The Model 2000 will respond with the appropriate error message, as summarized in Appendix B.

Status byte EAV (Error Available) bit

Whenever an error is available in the error queue, the EAV bit (Error Available, bit 2) of the status byte will be set. Use the *STB? query or serial polling to obtain the status byte, then test bit 2 to see if it is set. If the EAV bit is set, an error has occurred, and you can use the :SYST:ERR? query to read the error and at the same time clear the EAV bit in the status byte.

Generating an SRQ on error

To program the instrument to generate an SRQ when an error occurs, send the following command: *SRE 4. This command will enable SRQ when the EAV bit is set. You can then read the status byte and error queue as outlined above to check for errors, and so determine the exact nature of the error.

Detecting calibration step completion

When sending calibration commands over the remote interface, you must wait until the instrument completes the present operation before sending a command. You can use either *OPC? or *OPC to help determine when each calibration step is completed.

Using the *OPC? query

With the *OPC? (operation complete) query, the instrument will place an ASCII 1 in the output queue when it has completed each step. To determine when the OPC response is ready, do the following:

1. Repeatedly test the MAV bit (Message Available, bit 4) in the status byte, and wait until it is set. (You can request the status byte by using the *STB? query or by serial polling.)
2. When MAV is set, a message is available in the output queue, and you can read the output queue and test for an ASCII 1.
3. After reading the output queue, repeatedly test MAV until it clears. At this point, the calibration step is completed.

Using the *OPC command

The *OPC (operation complete) command can also be used to detect the completion of each calibration step. To use *OPC to detect the end of each calibration step, you must do the following:

1. Enable operation complete by sending *ESE 1. This command sets the OPC (operation complete) in the standard event enable register, allowing operation complete status from the standard event status register to set the ESB (event summary bit) in the status byte when operation complete is detected.
2. Send the *OPC command immediately following each calibration command. For example:

   :CAL:PROT:DC:STEP1;*OPC

   Note that you must include the semicolon (;) to separate the two commands and that the *OPC command must appear on the same line as the calibration command.
3. After sending a calibration command, repeatedly test the ESB bit (Event Summary, bit 5) n the status byte until it is set. (Use either the *STB? query or serial polling to request the status byte.)
4. Once operation complete has been detected, clear OPC status using one of two methods: (1) Use the *ESR? query, then read the response to clear the standard event status register, or (2) Send the *CLS command to clear the status registers.

Note that sending *CLS will also clear the error queue and operation complete status.

Generating an SRQ on calibration complete

An SRQ (service request) can be used to detect operation complete instead of repeatedly polling the Model 2000. To use this method, send both *ESE 1 and *SRE 32 to the instrument, then include the *OPC command at the end of each calibration command line, as covered above. Refer to your controller's documentation for information on detecting and servicing SRQs.

A
Specifications

DC CHARACTERISTICS

CONDITIONS: MED (1 PLC)[1] or SLOW (10 PLC) or MED (1 PLC) with filter of 10

ACCURACY: ±(ppm of reading + ppm of range) (ppm = parts per million) (e.g., 10ppm = 0.001%)

FUNCTION	RANGE	RESOLUTION	TEST CURRENT OR BURDEN VOLTAGE	INPUT RESISTANCE	24 Hour[14] 23°C ± 1°	90 Day 23°C ± 5°	1 Year 23°C ± 5°	TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT 0°–18°C & 28°–50°C
Voltage	100.0000 mV	0.1 µV		> 10 GΩ	30 + 30	40 + 35	50 + 35	2 + 6
	1.000000 V	1.0 µV		> 10 GΩ	15 + 6	25 + 7	30 + 7	2 + 1
	10.00000 V	10 µV		> 10 GΩ	15 + 4	20 + 5	30 + 5	2 + 1
	100.0000 V	100 µV		10 MΩ ±1%	15 + 6	30 + 6	45 + 6	5 + 1
	1000.000 V [9]	1 mV		10 MΩ ±1%	20 + 6	35 + 6	45 + 6	5 + 1
Resistance[15]	100.0000 Ω	100 µΩ	1 mA		30 + 30	80 + 40	100 + 40	8 + 6
	1.000000 kΩ	1 mΩ	1 mA		20 + 6	80 + 10	100 + 10	8 + 1
	10.00000 kΩ	10 mΩ	100 µA		20 + 6	80 + 10	100 + 10	8 + 1
	100.0000 kΩ	100 mΩ	10 µA		20 + 6	80 + 10	100 + 10	8 + 1
	1.000000 MΩ	1 Ω	10 µA		20 + 6	80 + 10	100 + 10	8 + 1
	10.00000 MΩ [11]	10 Ω	700 nA	// 10MΩ	150 + 6	200 + 10	400 + 10	25 + 1
	100.0000 MΩ [11]	100 Ω	700 nA	// 10MΩ	800 + 30	1500 + 30	1500 + 30	150 + 1
Current	10.00000 mA	10 nA	< 0.15 V		60 + 15	300 + 40	500 + 40	50 + 5
	100.0000 mA	100 nA	< 0.03 V		100 + 150	300 + 400	500 + 400	50 + 50
	1.000000 A	1 µA	< 0.3 V		200 + 15	500 + 40	800 + 40	50 + 5
	3.00000 A	10 µA	< 1 V		1000 + 10	1200 + 15	1200 + 15	50 + 5
Continuity 2W	1 kΩ	100 mΩ	1 mA		40 + 100	100 + 100	120 + 100	8 + 1
Diode Test	3.00000 V	10 µV	1 mA		20 + 6	30 + 7	40 + 7	8 + 1
	10.00000 V	10 µV	100 µA		20 + 6	30 + 7	40 + 7	8 + 1
	10.00000 V	10 µV	10 µA		20 + 6	30 + 7	40 + 7	8 + 1

DC OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS [2]

FUNCTION	DIGITS	READINGS/s	PLC's [8]
DCV (all ranges),	6½ [3, 4]	5	10
DCI (all ranges), and	6½ [3, 7]	30	1
Ohms (<10M range)	6½ [3, 5]	50	1
	5½ [3, 5]	270	0.1
	5½ [5]	500	0.1
	5½ [5]	1000	0.04
	4½ [5]	2000	0.01

DC SYSTEM SPEEDS [2, 6]

RANGE CHANGE [3]: 50 / s.
FUNCTION CHANGE [3]: 45 / s.
AUTORANGE TIME [3, 10]: <30 ms.
ASCII READINGS TO RS-232 (19.2K BAUD): 55 / s.
MAX. INTERNAL TRIGGER RATE: 2000 / s.
MAX. EXTERNAL TRIGGER RATE: 500 / s.

DC GENERAL

LINEARITY OF 10VDC RANGE: ±(2ppm of reading + 1ppm of range).
DCV, Ω, TEMPERATURE, CONTINUITY, DIODE TEST INPUT PROTECTION: 1000V, all ranges.
MAXIMUM 4WΩ LEAD RESISTANCE: 10% of range per lead for 100Ω and 1kΩ ranges; 1kΩ per lead for all other ranges.
DC CURRENT INPUT PROTECTION: 3A, 250V fuse.
SHUNT RESISTOR: 0.1Ω for 3A, 1A and 100mA ranges. 10Ω for 10mA range.
CONTINUITY THRESHOLD: Adjustable 1Ω to 1000Ω.
AUTOZERO OFF ERROR: Add ±(2ppm of range error + 5µV) for <10 minutes and ±1°C change.
OVERRANGE: 120% of range except on 1000V, 3A and Diode.

SPEED AND NOISE REJECTION

RATE	READINGS/s	DIGITS	RMS NOISE 10V RANGE	NMRR [12]	CMRR [13]
10 PLC	5	6½	< 1.5 µV	60 dB	140 dB
1 PLC	50	6½	< 4 µV	60 dB	140 dB
0.1 PLC	1000	5½	< 22 µV	—	80 dB
0.01 PLC	2000	4½	< 150 µV	—	80 dB

DC NOTES

1. Add the following to ppm of range accuracy specification based on range: 1V and 100V, 2ppm; 100mV, 15ppm; 100Ω, 15ppm; <1MΩ, 2ppm; 10mA and 1A, 2ppm; 100mA, 20ppm.
2. Speeds are for 60 Hz operation using factory default operating conditions (*RST). Autorange off, Display off, Trigger delay = 0.
3. Speeds include measurement and binary data transfer out the GPIB.
4. Auto zero off.
5. Sample count = 1024, auto zero off.
6. Auto zero off, NPLC = 0.01.
7. Ohms = 24 readings/second.
8. 1 PLC = 16.67ms @ 60Hz, 20ms @ 50Hz/400Hz. The frequency is automatically determined at power up.
9. For signal levels >500V, add 0.02ppm/V uncertainty for the portion exceeding 500V.
10. Add 120ms for ohms.
11. Must have 10% matching of lead resistance in Input HI and LO.
12. For line frequency ±0.1%.
13. For 1kΩ unbalance in LO lead.
14. Relative to calibration accuracy.
15. Specifications are for 4-wire ohms or 2-wire ohms with REL function.

TRUE RMS AC VOLTAGE AND CURRENT CHARACTERISTICS

ACCURACY [1]: ±(% of reading + % of range), 23°C ±5 °C

VOLTAGE RANGE	RESOLUTION	CALIBRATION CYCLE	3 Hz–10 Hz	10 Hz–20 kHz	20 kHz–50 kHz	50 kHz–100 kHz	100 kHz–300 kHz
100.0000 mV	0.1 µV	90 Days	0.35 + 0.03	0.05 + 0.03	0.11 + 0.05	0.60 + 0.08	4 + 0.5
1.000000 V	1.0 µV						
10.00000 V	10 µV	1 Year	0.35 + 0.03	0.06 + 0.03	0.12 + 0.05	0.60 + 0.08	4 + 0.5
100.0000 V	100 µV						
750.000 V	1 mV						
		TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT [8]	0.035 + 0.003	0.005 + 0.003	0.006 + 0.005	0.01 + 0.006	0.03 + 0.01

CURRENT RANGE	RESOLUTION	CALIBRATION CYCLE	3 Hz - 10 Hz	10 Hz - 5 kHz
1.000000 A	1 µA	90 Day/1 Year	0.30 + 0.04	0.10 + 0.04
3.00000 A	10 µA	90 Day/1 Year	0.35 + 0.06	0.15 + 0.06
		TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT [8]	0.035 + 0.006	0.015 + 0.006

HIGH CREST FACTOR ADDITIONAL ERROR ±(% of reading) [7]

CREST FACTOR:	1–2	2–3	3–4	4–5
ADDITIONAL ERROR:	0.05	0.15	0.30	0.40

AC OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS [2]

FUNCTION	DIGITS	READINGS/s	RATE	BANDWIDTH
ACV (all ranges), and ACI (all ranges)	6½ [3]	2s/reading	SLOW	3 Hz–300 kHz
	6½ [3]	1.4	MED	30 Hz–300 kHz
	6½ [4]	4.8	MED	30 Hz–300 kHz
	6½ [3]	2.2	FAST	300 Hz–300 kHz
	6½ [4]	35	FAST	300 Hz–300 kHz

ADDITIONAL LOW FREQUENCY ERRORS ±(% of reading)

	SLOW	MED	FAST
20Hz – 30Hz	0	0.3	—
30Hz – 50Hz	0	0	—
50Hz – 100Hz	0	0	1.0
100Hz – 200Hz	0	0	0.18
200Hz – 300Hz	0	0	0.10
> 300Hz	0	0	0

AC SYSTEM SPEEDS [2, 5]

FUNCTION/RANGE CHANGE [6]: 4 / s.
AUTORANGE TIME: <3 s.
ASCII READINGS TO RS-232 (19.2K BAUD) [4]: 50 / s.
MAX. INTERNAL TRIGGER RATE [4]: 300 / s.
MAX. EXTERNAL TRIGGER RATE [4]: 300 / s.

AC GENERAL

INPUT IMPEDANCE: 1MΩ ±2% paralleled by <100pF.
ACV INPUT PROTECTION: 1000Vp.
MAXIMUM DCV: 400V on any ACV range.
ACI INPUT PROTECTION: 3A, 250V fuse.
BURDEN VOLTAGE: 1A Range: <0.3V rms. 3A Range: <1V rms.
SHUNT RESISTOR: 0.1Ω on all ACI ranges.
AC CMRR: >70dB with 1kΩ in LO lead.
MAXIMUM CREST FACTOR: 5 at full scale.
VOLT HERTZ PRODUCT: $\leq 8 \times 10^7$ V·Hz.
OVERRANGE: 120% of range except on 750V and 3A ranges.

AC NOTES

1. Specifications are for SLOW rate and sinewave inputs >5% of range.
2. Speeds are for 60 Hz operation using factory default operating conditions (*RST). Auto zero off, Auto range off, Display off, includes measurement and binary data transfer out the GPIB.
3. 0.01% of step settling error. Trigger delay = 400ms.
4. Trigger delay = 0.
5. DETector:BANDwidth 300, NPLC = 0.01.
6. Maximum useful limit with trigger delay = 175ms.
7. Applies to non-sinewaves >5Hz.
8. Applies to 0°–18°C and 28°–50°C.

FREQUENCY AND PERIOD CHARACTERISTICS [1,2]

ACV RANGE	FREQUENCY RANGE	PERIOD RANGE	GATE TIME	RESOLUTION ±(ppm of reading)	ACCURACY 90 Day/1 Year ±(% of reading)
100 mV to 750 V	3 Hz to 500 kHz	333 ms to 2 µs	1 s (SLOW)	0.3	0.01

FREQUENCY NOTES

1. Specifications are for squarewave inputs >10% of ACV range, except 100mV range. On 100mV range frequency must be >10Hz if voltage is <20mV.
2. 20% overrange on all ranges except 750V range.

TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTICS

THERMOCOUPLE [2, 3, 4]

TYPE	RANGE	RESOLUTION	90 Day/1 Year (23°C ± 5°C) ACCURACY [1] Relative to Reference Junction	Using [5] 2001-TCSCAN
J	–200 to + 760°C	0.001°C	±0.5°C	±0.65°C
K	–200 to + 1372°C	0.001°C	±0.5°C	±0.70°C
T	–200 to + 400°C	0.001°C	±0.5°C	±0.68°C

TEMPERATURE NOTES

1. For temperatures <–100°C, add ±0.1°C and >900°C add ±0.3°C.
2. Temperature can be displayed in °C, K or °F.
3. Accuracy based on ITS-90.
4. Exclusive of thermocouple error.
5. Specifications apply to channels 2-6. Add 0.06°C/channel from channel 6.

INTERNAL SCANNER SPEED

MAXIMUM INTERNAL SCANNER RATES
RANGE: Channels/s[1]

TRIGGER DELAY = 0

DCV[2]	ACV[2,3]	2 WIRE OHMS[2]	4 WIRE OHMS[2]	TEMPERATURE[2]
All : 110	All : 100	All : 105	<10MΩ : 42	All : 60

TRIGGER DELAY = AUTO

DCV[2]	ACV[2,3]	2 WIRE OHMS[2]	4 WIRE OHMS[2]	TEMPERATURE[2]
0.1 V : 105	All : 1.8	100 Ω : 85	100 Ω : 42	All : 60
1 V : 105		1 kΩ : 85	1 kΩ : 42	
10 V : 105		10 kΩ : 42	10 kΩ : 25	
100 V : 70		100 kΩ : 28	100 kΩ : 21	
1000 V : 70		1 MΩ : 8	1 MΩ : 7	
		10 MΩ : 5	10 MΩ : 5	
		100 MΩ : 3	100 MΩ : 3	

INTERNAL SCANNER SPEED NOTES

1. Speeds are for 60Hz operation using factory default operating conditions (*RST). Auto Zero off, Auto Range off, Display off, sample count = 1024.
2. NPLC = 0.01.
3. DETector:BANDwidth 300.

GENERAL INFORMATION

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

POWER SUPPLY: 100V / 120V / 220V / 240V ±10%.

LINE FREQUENCY: 45Hz to 66Hz and 360Hz to 440Hz, automatically sensed at power-up.

POWER CONSUMPTION: 22 VA.

OPERATING ENVIRONMENT: Specified for 0°C to 50°C. Specified to 80% R.H. at 35°C.

STORAGE ENVIRONMENT: –40°C to 70°C.

WARRANTY: 3 years.

SAFETY: Designed to UL-1244, IEC-1010.

EMI: Conforms to Class B equipment for VDE 0871, FCC part 15, CISPRR22, EN-55022.

ESD: Conforms to IEC 801-2.

VIBRATION: MIL-T-28800E Type III, Class 5.

WARMUP: 1 hour to rated accuracy.

DIMENSIONS: Rack Mounting: 89mm high x 213mm wide × 370mm deep (3½ in × 8⅜ in × 14⁹⁄₁₆ in).

Bench Configuration (with handle and feet): 104mm high × 238mm wide × 370mm deep (4⅛ in × 9⅜ in × 14⁹⁄₁₆ in).

NET WEIGHT: 2.9kg (6.3 lbs).

SHIPPING WEIGHT: 5kg (11 lbs).

VOLT HERTZ PRODUCT: ≤8×10^7 V-Hz.

TRIGGERING AND MEMORY

READING HOLD SENSITIVITY: 0.01%, 0.1%, 1%, or 10% of reading.
TRIGGER DELAY: 0 to 99 hrs (1ms step size).
EXTERNAL TRIGGER LATENCY: 200µs + <300µs jitter with autozero off, trigger delay = 0.
MEMORY: 1024 readings.

MATH FUNCTIONS

Rel, Min/Max/Average/StdDev (of stored reading), dB, dBm, Limit Test, %, and mX+b with user defined units displayed.
dBm REFERENCE RESISTANCES: 1 to 9999Ω in 1Ω increments.

STANDARD PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES

SCPI (Standard Commands for Programmable Instruments)
Keithley 196/199
Fluke 8840A. Fluke 8842A

REMOTE INTERFACE

GPIB (IEEE-488.1, IEEE-488.2) and RS-232C.

Accuracy calculations

The information below discusses how to calculate accuracy for both DC and AC characteristics.

Calculating DC characteristics accuracy

DC characteristics accuracy is calculated as follows:

Accuracy = ±(ppm of reading + ppm of range)

(ppm = parts per million, and 10ppm = 0.001%)

As an example of how to calculate the actual reading limits, assume that you are measuring 5V on the 10V range. You can compute the reading limit range from one-year DCV accuracy specifications as follows:

Accuracy = ±(30ppm of reading + 5ppm of range)
±[(30ppm × 5V) + (5ppm × 10V)]
±(150µV + 50µV)
±200µV

Thus, the actual reading range is: 5V± 200µV, or from 4.9998V to 5.0002V

DC current and resistance calculations are performed in exactly the same manner using the pertinent specifications, ranges, and input signal values.

Calculating AC characteristics accuracy

AC characteristics accuracy is calculated similarly, except that AC specifications are given as follows:

Accuracy = ±(% of reading + % of range)

As an example of how to calculate the actual reading limits, assume that you are measuring 120V, 60Hz on the 750V range. You can compute the reading limit range from ACV one-year accuracy specifications as follows:

Accuracy = ±(0.06% of reading + 0.03% of range)
±[(0.0006 × 120V) + (0.0003 × 750V)]
±(0.072V + 0.225V)
±0.297V

In this case, the actual reading range is: 120V ± 0.297V, or from 119.703V to 120.297V

AC current calculations are performed in exactly the same manner using the pertinent specifications, ranges, and input signal values.

Calculating dBm characteristics accuracy

As an example of how to calculate the actual reading limits for a 13dBm measurement with a reference impedance of 50Ω, assume an applied signal 0.998815V. The relationship between voltage and dBm is as follows:

$$dBm = 10 \log \frac{V_{IN}^2 / R_{REF}}{1mW}$$

From the previous example on calculating DC characteristics accuracy, it can be shown that 0.998815V has an uncertainty of ±36.96445µV, or 0.998778V to 0.998852V, using one-year specifications of the 1VDC range.

Expressing 0.998778V as dBm:

$$dBm = 10 \log \frac{(0.998778V)^2 / 50\Omega}{1mW} = 13.00032dBm$$

and expressing 0.998852V as dBm:

$$dBm = 10 \log \frac{(0.998852V)^2 / 50\Omega}{1mW} = 13.00032dBm$$

Thus, the actual reading range is 13dBm ± 0.00032dBm.

dBm and dB for other voltage inputs can be calculated in exactly the same manner using pertinent specifcations, ranges, and reference impedances.

Calculating dB characteristics accuracy

The relationship between voltage and dB is as follows:

$$dB = 20 \log \frac{V_{IN}}{V_{REF}}$$

As an example of how to calculate the actual readings limits for dB, with a user-defined V_{REF} of 10V, you must calculate the voltage accuracy and apply it to above equation.

To calculate a -60dB measurement, assume 10mVRMS for a V_{REF} of 10V. Using the 100mV range, one-year, 10Hz - 20kHz frequency band, and SLOW rate, the voltage limits are as follows:

Accuracy = $\pm$[(0.06% of reading) + (0.03% of range)]
$\pm$[(0.006 $\times$ 10mV) + (0.0003 $\times$ 100mV)]
$\pm$[6μV + 30μV]
$\pm$36μV

Thus, the actual reading accuracy is 10mV $\pm$ 36μV or 10.036mV to 9.964mV. Applying the voltage reading accuracy into the dB equation yields:

$$dBm = 20 \log \frac{10.036mV}{10V} = -59.96879dB$$

$$dBm = 20 \log \frac{9.964mV}{10V} = -60.03133dB$$

Thus, the actual reading accuracy is -60dB + 0.031213dB to -60dB - 0.031326dB.

dBm and dB for other voltage inputs can be calculated in exactly the same manner using pertinent specifications, ranges, and other reference voltages.

Additional derating factors

In some cases, additional derating factors must be applied to calculate certain accuracy values. For example, an additional derating factor must be added for DC voltages over 500V. Before calculating accuracy, study the associated specification notes carefully to see if any derating factors apply.

Optimizing measurement accuracy

The configurations listed below assume that the multimeter has had factory setups restored.

DC voltage, DC current, and resistance:

- Select 6½ digits, 10 PLC, filter ON (up to 100 readings), fixed range.
- Use REL on DC voltage and 2-wire resistance measurements.
- Use 4-wire resistance measurements for best accuracy.

AC voltage and AC current:

- Select 6½ digits, 10 PLC, filter ON (up to 100 readings), fixed range.

Temperature:

- Select 6½ digits, 10 PLC, filter ON (up to 100 readings).

Optimizing measurement speed

The configurations listed below assume that the multimeter has had factory setups restored.

DC voltage, DC current, and resistance:

Select 3½ digits, 0.01 PLC, filter OFF, fixed range.

AC voltage and AC current:

Select 3½ digits, 0.01 PLC, filter OFF, fixed range.

Temperature:

- Select 3½ digits, 0.01 PLC, filter OFF.

For all functions, turn off the display and autozero and set the trigger delay to zero. Use the :SAMPle:COUNt and READ? bus commands.

B
Error Messages

Introduction

Errors that may occur during Model 2000 calibration are summarized in Table B-1. These errors may be requested by using the :SYST:ERR? query. The table shows the error number and error message string as sent by the instrument.

Table B-1
Error summary

Error number	Description
+400	"10 vdc zero error"
+401	"100 vdc zero error"
+402	"10 vdc full scale error"
+403	"-10 vdc full scale error"
+404	"100 vdc full scale error"
+405	"-100 vdc full scale error"
+406	"1k 2-w zero error"
+407	"10k 2-w zero error"
+408	"100k 2-w zero error"
+409	"10M 2-w zero error"
+410	"10M 2-w full scale error"
+411	"10M 2-w open error"
+412	"1k 4-w zero error"
+413	"10k 4-w zero error"
+414	"100k 4-w zero error"
+415	"10M 4-w sense lo zero error"
+416	"1k 4-w full scale error"
+417	"10k 4-w full scale error"
+418	"100k 4-w full scale error"
+419	"1M 4-w full scale error"
+420	"10M 4-w full scale error"
+421	"10m adc zero error"
+422	"100m adc zero error"
+423	"10m adc full scale error"
+424	"100m adc full scale error"
+425	"1 adc full scale error"
+438	"Date of calibration not set"
+439	"Next date of calibration not set"
+450	"100m vac dac error"
+451	"1 vac dac error"
+452	"10 vac dac error"
+453	"100 vac dac error"
+454	"100m vac zero error"
+455	"100m vac full scale error"
+456	"1 vac zero error"
+457	"1 vac full scale error"
+458	"1 vac noise error"

Table B-1
Error summary

Error number	Description
+459	+459, "10 vac zero error"
+460	+460, "10 vac full scale error"
+461	+461, "10 vac noise error"
+462	+462, "100 vac zero error"
+463	+463, "100 vac full scale error"
+464	+464, "750 vac zero error"
+465	+465, "750 vac full scale error"
+466	+466, "750 vac noise error"
+467	+467, "Post filter offset error"
+468	+468, "1 aac zero error"
+469	+469, "1 aac full scale error"
+470	+470, "3 aac zero error"
+471	+471, "3 aac full scale error"
+472	+472, "Input time constant error"
+473	+473, "Frequency gain error"
+500	"Calibration data invalid"
+513	"AC calibration data lost"
+514	"DC calibration data lost"
+515	"Calibration dates lost"
+610	"Questionable Calibration"

C
Calibration Program

Introduction

This appendix includes a calibration program written in BASIC to help you calibrate the Model 2000. Refer to Section 2 for more details on calibration procedures, equipment, and connections.

Computer hardware requirements

The following computer hardware is required to run the calibration program:

- IBM PC, AT, or compatible computer.
- Keithley KPC-488.2, KPS-488.2, or KPC-488.2AT, or CEC PC-488 IEEE-488 interface for the computer.
- Two shielded IEEE-488 connecting cables (Keithley Model 7007).

Software requirements

In order to use the calibration program, you will need the following software:

- Microsoft QBasic (supplied with MS-DOS 5.0 or later).
- MS-DOS version 5.0 or later.
- HP-style Universal Language Driver, CECHP.EXE (supplied with Keithley and CEC interface cards listed above).

Calibration equipment

The following calibration equipment is required:

- Fluke 5700A Calibrator
- Keithley Model 8610 Low thermal shorting plug

See Table 2-1 in Section 2 for detailed equipment information.

General program instructions

1. With the power off, connect the Model 2000 and the calibrator to the IEEE-488 interface of the computer. Be sure to use shielded IEEE-488 cables for bus connections.
2. Turn on the computer, the Model 2000, and the calibrator. Allow the Model 2000 and the calibrator to warm up for at least one hour before performing calibration.
3. Make sure the Model 2002 is set for a primary address of 16. (Use the front panel GPIB key to check or change the address.)
4. Make sure the calibrator primary address is at its factory default setting of 4.
5. Make sure that the computer bus driver software (CECHP.EXE) is properly initialized.
6. Enter the QBasic editor, and type in the program below. Check thoroughly for errors, then save it using a convenient filename.

NOTE *The program assumes a default calibration code of KI002000. If the calibration code has been changed, modify the :CAL:PROT:CODE parameter accordingly.*

7. Run the program, and follow the prompts on the screen to perform calibration.

Program C-1 Model 2000 calibration program

```
' Model 2000 calibration program for use with the Fluke 5700A calibrator.
' Rev. 1.0, 10/18/94

OPEN "IEEE" FOR OUTPUT AS #1                ' Open IEEE-488 output path.
OPEN "IEEE" FOR INPUT AS #2                 ' Open IEEE-488 input path.
PRINT #1, "INTERM CRLF"                     ' Set input terminator.
PRINT #1, "OUTTERM LF"                      ' Set output terminator.
PRINT #1, "REMOTE 4 16"                     ' Put 2000, 5700A in remote.
PRINT #1, "CLEAR"                           ' Send DCL.
PRINT #1, "OUTPUT 16;:SYST:PRES;*CLS"       ' Initialize 2000.
PRINT #1, "OUTPUT 16;*ESE 1;*SRE 32"        ' Enable OPC and SRQ
PRINT #1, "OUTPUT 4;*RST;*CLS;STBY"         ' Reset 5700A calibrator.
PRINT #1, "OUTPUT 4;CUR_POST NORMAL"        ' Normal current output.
C$ = ":CAL:PROT:"                           ' 2000 partial command header.
'
CLS                                          ' Clear CRT.
PRINT "Model 2000 Multimeter Comprehensive Calibration Program"
PRINT #1, "OUTPUT 16;:CAL:PROT:CODE 'KI002000'"' Send KI002000 cal code.
PRINT #1, "OUTPUT 16;:CAL:PROT:INIT"        ' Initiate calibration.
GOSUB ErrCheck
RESTORE CmdList
'
FOR I = 1 TO 25                             ' Loop for all cal points.
READ Msg$, Cmd$                             ' Read message, cal strings.
SELECT CASE I                               ' Select cal sequence.
   CASE 1, 2
        PRINT Msg$
        GOSUB KeyCheck
   CASE 3
        PRINT "Connect calibrator to INPUT and SENSE jacks."
        PRINT "Wait 3 minutes."
        GOSUB KeyCheck
        PRINT #1, "OUTPUT 4;EXTSENSE OFF"
        PRINT #1, "OUTPUT 4;"; Msg$
        PRINT #1, "OUTPUT 4;OPER"
```

```
    CASE 4, 5, 11, 12, 14 TO 22, 24 TO 25
         PRINT #1, "OUTPUT 4;"; Msg$
         PRINT #1, "OUTPUT 4;OPER"
    CASE 6 TO 9
         PRINT #1, "OUTPUT 4;"; Msg$
         PRINT #1, "OUTPUT 4;EXTSENSE ON"
         PRINT #1, "OUTPUT 4;OPER"
         PRINT #1, "OUTPUT 4;OUT?"
         PRINT #1, "ENTER 4"
         INPUT #2, R, R$, S
         Cmd$ = Cmd$ + " " + STR$(R)
    CASE 10, 13, 23
         J$ = "AMPS"
         IF I = 13 THEN J$ = "INPUT HI"
         PRINT #1, "OUTPUT 4;STBY"
         PRINT "Connect calibrator to "; J$; " and INPUT LO jacks."
         GOSUB KeyCheck
         PRINT #1, "OUTPUT 4;"; Msg$
         PRINT #1, "OUTPUT 4;OPER"
END SELECT
IF I > 2 THEN GOSUB Settle
PRINT #1, "OUTPUT 16;"; C$; Cmd$; ";*OPC"  ' Send cal command to 2000.
GOSUB CalEnd                               ' Wait until cal step ends.
GOSUB ErrCheck                             ' Check for cal error.
NEXT I
'
PRINT #1, "OUTPUT 4;STBY"
LINE INPUT "Enter calibration date (yyyy,mm,dd): "; D$
PRINT #1, "OUTPUT 16;:CAL:PROT:DATE "; D$
GOSUB ErrCheck
LINE INPUT "Enter calibration due date (yyyy,mm,dd): "; D$
PRINT #1, "OUTPUT 16;:CAL:PROT:NDUE "; D$
GOSUB ErrCheck
PRINT #1, "OUTPUT 16;:CAL:PROT:SAVE"       ' Save calibration constants.
GOSUB ErrCheck
PRINT #1, "OUTPUT 16;:CAL:PROT:LOCK"        ' Lock out calibration.
PRINT "Calibration completed."
PRINT #1, "OUTPUT 16;:SYST:PRES"
END
'
KeyCheck:                                  ' Check for key press routine.
WHILE INKEY$ <> "": WEND                   ' Flush keyboard buffer.
PRINT : PRINT "Press any key to continue (ESC to abort program)."
DO: I$ = INKEY$: LOOP WHILE I$ = ""
IF I$ = CHR$(27) THEN GOTO EndProg         ' Abort if ESC is pressed.
RETURN
'
CalEnd:                                    ' Check for cal step completion.
PRINT "Performing calibration step #"; I
DO: PRINT #1, "SRQ?"                       ' Request SRQ status.
INPUT #2, S                                ' Input SRQ status byte.
LOOP UNTIL S                               ' Wait for operation complete.
PRINT #1, "OUTPUT 16;*ESR?"                ' Clear OPC.
PRINT #1, "ENTER 16"
INPUT #2, S
PRINT #1, "SPOLL 16"                       ' Clear SRQ.
INPUT #2, S
RETURN
'
ErrCheck:                                   ' Error check routine.
PRINT #1, "OUTPUT 16;:SYST:ERR?"            ' Query error queue.
PRINT #1, "ENTER 16"
INPUT #2, E, Err$
IF E <> 0 THEN PRINT Err$: GOTO ErrCheck    ' Display error.
RETURN
'
Settle:                                    ' Calibrator settling routine.
```

```
DO: PRINT #1, "OUTPUT 4;ISR?"                ' Query status register.
PRINT #1, "ENTER 4"
INPUT #2, S
LOOP UNTIL (S AND &H1000)                    ' Test settle bit.
RETURN
'
EndProg:                                     ' Close files, end program.
BEEP: PRINT "Calibration aborted."
PRINT #1, "OUTPUT 4;STBY"
PRINT #1, "OUTPUT 16;:SYST:PRES"
PRINT #1, "LOCAL 4 16"
CLOSE
END
'
CmdList:
DATA "Connect low-thermal short to inputs, wait 3 minutes.","DC:STEP1"
DATA "Disconnect low-thermal short from inputs.","DC:STEP2"
DATA "OUT 10 V,0 HZ","DC:STEP3 10"
DATA "OUT -10 V","DC:STEP4 -10"
DATA "OUT 100 V","DC:STEP5 100"
DATA "OUT 1 KOHM","DC:STEP6"
DATA "OUT 10 KOHM","DC:STEP7"
DATA "OUT 100 KOHM","DC:STEP8"
DATA "OUT 1 MOHM","DC:STEP9"
DATA "OUT 10 MA","DC:STEP10 10E-3"
DATA "OUT 100 MA","DC:STEP11 100E-3"
DATA "OUT 1A","DC:STEP12 1"
DATA "OUT 10 MV,1 KHZ","AC:STEP1"
DATA "OUT 100 MV,1 KHZ","AC:STEP2"
DATA "OUT 100 MV,50 KHZ","AC:STEP3"
DATA "OUT 1 V,1 KHZ","AC:STEP4"
DATA "OUT 1 V,50 KHZ","AC:STEP5"
DATA "OUT 10 V,1 KHZ","AC:STEP6"
DATA "OUT 10 V,50 KHZ","AC:STEP7"
DATA "OUT 100 V,1 KHZ","AC:STEP8"
DATA "OUT 100 V,50 KHZ","AC:STEP9"
DATA "OUT 700 V,1 KHZ","AC:STEP10"
DATA "OUT 100 MA,1 KHZ","AC:STEP11"
DATA "OUT 1 A,1 KHZ","AC:STEP12"
DATA "OUT 2 A,1 KHZ","AC:STEP13"
```

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Service Form

Model No. _____ **Serial No.** _____ **Date** _____

Name and Telephone No. _____

Company _____

List all control settings, describe problem and check boxes that apply to problem. _____

_____

_____

❑ Intermittent ❑ Analog output follows display ❑ Particular range or function bad; specify

_____

❑ IEEE failure ❑ Obvious problem on power-up ❑ Batteries and fuses are OK

❑ Front panel operational ❑ All ranges or functions are bad ❑ Checked all cables

Display or output (check one)

❑ Drifts ❑ Unable to zero ❑ Unstable

❑ Overload ❑ Will not read applied input

❑ Calibration only ❑ Certificate of calibration required ❑ Data required

(attach any additional sheets as necessary)

Show a block diagram of your measurement including all instruments connected (whether power is turned on or not). Also, describe signal source.

Where is the measurement being performed? (factory, controlled laboratory, out-of-doors, etc.)_____

_____

What power line voltage is used?_____ Ambient temperature? _____ °F

Relative humidity? _____ Other? _____

Any additional information. (If special modifications have been made by the user, please describe.)

_____

_____

Be sure to include your name and phone number on this service form.

KEITHLEY

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